REPORT
OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-THIRD SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 23 (A/43/23)

UNITED NATIONS

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UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1991

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The present version of the report of the Special Committee is a consolidation of the following documents as they appeared in provisional form: A/43/23 (Part I) of 27 September 1988; A/43/23 (Part II) of 22 September 1988; A/43/23 (Part III) of 22 August 1988; A/43/23 (Part IV) of 26 August 1988; A/43/23 (Part V) of 2 September 1988; A/43/23 (Part VI) of 8 September 1988; and A/43/23 (Part VII) of 30 August 1988.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

15 September 1988

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report to the General Assembly of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in accordance with General Assembly resolution 42/71 of 4 December 1987. This report covers the work of the Special Committee during 1988.

(*Signed*) Tesfaye TADESSE
Chairman of the Special Committee on
the Situation with regard to the
Implementation of the Declaration on
the Granting of Independence to
Colonial Countries and Peoples

His Excellency
Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York

CHAPTER I*

ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

A. Establishment of the Special Committee

1. The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was established by the General Assembly pursuant to its resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961. The Committee was requested to examine the application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration.

2. At its seventeenth session, after considering the report of the Special Committee, 1/ the General Assembly adopted resolution 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, by which it enlarged the Special Committee with the addition of seven new members. It invited the Committee "to continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all territories which have not yet attained independence".

3. At the same session, by resolution 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 on the question of South West Africa, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to discharge, mutatis mutandis, the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa by resolution 1702 (XVI) of 19 December 1961. By resolution 1806 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, the Assembly decided to dissolve the Special Committee for South West Africa.

4. By resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, adopted at its eighteenth session, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations. It also requested the Committee to take that information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary.

5. At the same session and at each subsequent session, the General Assembly, after considering the report of the Special Committee, 2/ has adopted a resolution renewing the mandate of the Committee.

6. On the occasion of the tenth, twentieth and twenty-fifth anniversaries of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the General Assembly, by approving the related reports of the Special Committee, adopted resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, 35/118 of 11 December 1980 and 40/56 of 2 December 1985, containing a series of recommendations with a view to facilitating the speedy implementation of the Declaration.

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* Previously issued as A/43/23 (Part I).

7. At its forty-second session, after considering the report of the Special Committee, 3/ the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/71 of 4 December 1987, by which it, _inter alia_:

> "...
>
> "5. _Approves_ the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering the work during 1987, including the programme of work envisaged for 1988; 4/
>
> "...
>
> "12. _Requests_ the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular:
>
> "(a) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;
>
> "(b) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security;
>
> "(c) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia;
>
> "(d) To continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of visiting missions to those Territories whenever the Special Committee deems it appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;
>
> "(e) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in decolonization, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed people of Namibia;
>
> "13. _Calls upon_ the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants ...;".

8. At the same session, the General Assembly also adopted 24 resolutions, 2 consensuses and 5 decisions relating to specific Territories or other items on the agenda of the Special Committee, as well as a number of other resolutions relevant to the work of the Committee, by which the Assembly entrusted the Committee with specific tasks in relation to these Territories and items. These decisions are listed below.

1. Resolutions, consensuses and decisions concerning specific Territories

(a) Resolutions

Territory	Resolution No.	Date of adoption
Namibia	42/14 A-E	6 November 1987
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	42/19	17 November 1987
Western Sahara	42/78	4 December 1987
New Caledonia	42/79	4 December 1987
Anguilla	42/80	4 December 1987
Montserrat	42/81	4 December 1987
British Virgin Islands	42/82	4 December 1987
Turks and Caicos Islands	42/83	4 December 1987
Tokelau	42/84	4 December 1987
Cayman Islands	42/85	4 December 1987
Bermuda	42/86	4 December 1987
Guam	42/87	4 December 1987
American Samoa	42/88	4 December 1987
United States Virgin Islands	42/89	4 December 1987

(b) Consensuses

Territory	Decision No.	Date of adoption
Gibraltar	42/418	4 December 1987
Pitcairn	42/419	4 December 1987

(c) Decisions

Territory	Decision No.	Date of adoption
Namibia	42/408	4 November 1987
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	42/410	17 November 1987
St. Helena	42/420	4 December 1987

2. Resolutions concerning other items

Item	Resolution No.	Date of adoption
Dissemination of information on decolonization	42/72	4 December 1987
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted from Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations	42/73	4 December 1987

Item	Resolution No.	Date of adoption
Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa	42/74	4 December 1987
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	42/75	4 December 1987
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	42/76	4 December 1987
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	42/77	4 December 1987

3. Decision concerning other questions

Question	Decision No.	Date of adoption
Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	42/417	4 December 1987

9. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, 5/ decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Question of East Timor" (decision 42/402).

4. Other resolutions and decisions relevant to the work of the Special Committee

10. Other resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-second session which were relevant to the work of the Special Committee and which were taken into consideration by the Special Committee are listed in a note by the Secretary-General on the Committee's organization of work (A/AC.109/L.1646 and Add.1).

11. Prior to the adoption of resolutions 42/71, by which the General Assembly approved the proposals contained in the report of the Special Committee regarding

the Committee's proposed programme of work for 1988, and 42/72 of 4 December 1987 concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, the Assembly had before it the report of the Fifth Committee on the programme budget implications of the recommendations contained in the resolutions. 6/ Consideration of this matter by the Fifth Committee was based on the related statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/48) and the oral statement by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see A/C.5/42/SR.49).

12. At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1987, the General Assembly, on the basis of the related communications received from Sweden 7/ and Norway, 8/ decided (decision 42/309) that Norway would resume its membership in the Special Committee, replacing Sweden, in accordance with an established practice of rotation among the three Nordic countries, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

5. Membership of the Special Committee

13. As at 1 January 1988, the Special Committee was composed of the following 24 members:

Afghanistan
Bulgaria
Chile
China
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Ethiopia
Fiji
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Mali
Norway
Sierra Leone
Syrian Arab Republic
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Republic of Tanzania
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

A list of representatives who attended the meetings of the Special Committee in 1988 appears in documents A/AC.109/INF/26 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2.

B. Opening of the Special Committee's meetings in 1988 and election of officers

14. The Secretary-General addressed the Special Committee at its opening (1329th) meeting, held on 2 February 1988 (A/AC.109/PV.1329).

15. At the same meeting, the Special Committee unanimously elected the following officers:

Chairman: Mr. Tesfaye Tadesse (Ethiopia)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Oscar Oramas Oliva (Cuba)
Mr. Sverre J. Bergh Johansen (Norway)
Miss Tatiana Brosnakova (Czechoslovakia)

Rapporteur: Mr. Ahmad Farouk Arnouss (Syrian Arab Republic)

At the same meeting, the Chairman made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1329).

C. Organization of work

16. At its 1329th meeting, on 2 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1647), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to maintain its Working Group, which would continue to function as a steering committee, its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and its Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

17. By adopting the Chairman's suggestions referred to above, the Special Committee also requested its subsidiary bodies to meet as soon as possible to organize their respective programmes of work for the year and, in addition to considering the items indicated in paragraph 18, to carry out the specific tasks assigned to the Committee by the General Assembly concerning the items referred to them.

18. The Special Committee further decided to adopt the suggestions of the Chairman relating to the allocation of items and the procedure for their consideration (A/AC.109/L.1647, paras. 2 and 3).

19. Statements relating to the organization of work were made at the 1329th meeting, on 2 February, by the Chairman and by the representatives of Indonesia, Cuba, Norway, Czechoslovakia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia (A/AC.109/PV.1329); at the 1331st and 1334th meetings, on 1 and 5 August, respectively, by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1331 and 1334); at the 1335th meeting, on 8 August, by the representative of Iraq and the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1335); and at the 1336th meeting, on the same date, by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1336).

20. At its 1345th meeting, on 16 August, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 94th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1679), the Special Committee took further decisions relating to its organization of work.

Representation of the Special Committee

21. On the basis of the related consultations held during the year through the officers of the Committee, the Special Committee took decisions concerning its representation at the following conferences and meetings:

(a) Forty-ninth ordinary session of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in February 1988 (see para. 105);

(b) Forty-seventh ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU at Addis Ababa, in February (see para. 105);

(c) Solemn meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in New York, in March (see para. 92);

(d) Seminar organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia on International Responsibility for Namibia's Independence, at Istanbul, in March (see para. 94);

(e) European Regional Seminar on "The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people", organized by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, at Berlin, in April (see para. 98);

(f) Forty-eighth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, at Addis Ababa, in May (see para. 105);

(g) Twenty-fifth anniversary of OAU, at Addis Ababa, in May (see para. 105);

(h) Twenty-fourth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, at Addis Ababa, in May (see para. 105);

(i) Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Disarmament, at Havana, in May (see para. 103);

(j) North American Regional Seminar on "The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people", organized by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in New York, in June (see para. 99);

(k) International scientific symposium on "Non-alignment, its doctrine and dynamics in realizing the vision of a world without war and free from racial discrimination", organized under the auspices of the Indian Institute for Non-Aligned Studies, at New Delhi, in August (see para. 108);

(l) International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa, organized by the Heads of State and Government of OAU, at Oslo, in August (see para. 106);

(m) Solemn meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia in commemoration of Namibia Day, in New York, in August (see para. 95);

(n) Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, at Nicosia, in September (see para. 102);

(o) Seminar organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia on Efforts to Implement the United Nations Plan for the Independence of Namibia, at Toronto, in September (see para. 96);

(p) Global consultation on racial discrimination, organized by the Centre for Human Rights, at Geneva, in October;

(q) International Non-Governmental Organizations Conference for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in the Second United Nations Decade, organized by the NGO Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, *Apartheid* and Decolonization, at Geneva, in October.

D. Meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies

22. In keeping with its resolve to continue to take all possible measures to rationalize the organization of its work and with the full and close co-operation of its entire membership, the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies were again able to reduce to a minimum the number of their formal meetings, as indicated below, by holding whenever possible informal meetings and extensive consultations through Committee officers.

1. Special Committee

23. The Special Committee held 17 meetings at Headquarters during 1988, as follows:

First part of the session:

1329th meeting, 2 February;

Second part of the session:

1330th to 1345th meetings, 1 to 16 August.

24. During the session, the Special Committee considered in plenary meetings the following questions and adopted decisions thereon, as indicated below:

Question	Meetings	Decision
Western Sahara	1330, 1335, 1337	Chap. IX, para. 12
East Timor	1330, 1335, 1340, 1341	Chap. IX, para. 30
New Caledonia	1330, 1338	Chap. IX, para. 19
Question of sending visiting missions to Territories	1331, 1332	Chap. III, para. 11
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations	1331, 1332	Chap. VII, para. 8
Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa	1331, 1333-1336	Chap. IV, para. 9),
Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	1331, 1333-1336	Chap. V, para. 9

Question	Meetings	Decision
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	1331, 1333-1337	Chap. VI, para. 15
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1331, 1339	Chap. X, para. 14
Namibia	1332-1336	Chap. VIII, para. 14
Gibraltar	1340	Chap. IX, para. 23
Special Committee decision of 11 August 1987 concerning Puerto Rico	1342-1345	Chap. I, para. 51

25. The Special Committee considered the items allocated to its subsidiary bodies on the basis of the reports of the respective bodies (see paras. 27, 31 and 37) and adopted decisions as indicated below.

2. Working Group

26. At its 1329th meeting, on 2 February, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Working Group. It was further decided at the same meeting that the composition of the Working Group would be as follows: Congo, Fiji and Iran (Islamic Republic of), together with the five officers of the Committee, namely, the Chairman (Ethiopia), the three Vice-Chairmen (Cuba, Norway and Czechoslovakia) and the Rapporteur (Syrian Arab Republic), as well as the Chairman (Tunisia) and the Rapporteur (Norway) of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

27. During the period covered by the present report, the Working Group held a number of unofficial meetings, and on the basis of the related consultations, submitted a report (A/AC.109/L.1679).

3. Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance

28. At its 1329th meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance.

29. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided that the membership of the Sub-Committee should be as follows:

Afghanistan
Bulgaria
Congo
Cuba
Czechoslovkia
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Mali
Sierra Leone
Syrian Arab Republic
Tunisia
United Republic of Tanzania

30. At the same meeting, the Special Committee elected Miss Tatiana Brosnakova (Czechoslovakia) as Chairman of the Sub-Committee.

31. The Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance held 15 meetings, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, between 8 March and 27 May and submitted the following seven reports to the Special Committee which were considered by the latter on the dates indicated:

(a) Report on its organization of work (A/AC.109/L.1648);

(b) Report on the Week of Solidarity (A/AC.109/L.1649) - 13 May (see para. 73);

(c) Four reports on the question of dissemination of information on decolonization (A/AC.109/L.1650, L.1666-L.1668) - 1 August, 1331st meeting;

(d) Report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/AC.109/L.1664 and Add.1) - 1 and 9 August, 1331st and 1337th meetings, respectively.

32. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the above-mentioned reports is set out in chapters II and VI respectively, of the present report.

4. Sub-Committee on Small Territories

33. At its 1329th meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

34. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided that the membership of the Sub-Committee should be as follows:

Afghanistan
Bulgaria
Chile
Côte d'Ivoire
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Ethiopia
Fiji
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Mali
Norway
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
United Republic of Tanzania
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

35. At the same meeting, the Special Committee elected Mr. Ammar Amari (Tunisia) Chairman of the Sub-Committee.

36. At its 558th meeting, on 9 March 1988, the Sub-Committee elected Mr. Dag Mjaaland (Norway) Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee.

37. The Sub-Committee on Small Territories held 23 meetings, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, between 9 March and 2 June, and submitted reports on the following items which had been referred to it for consideration, and which were subsequently considered by the Special Committee at the meetings as indicated: Anguilla, Pitcairn, the Cayman Islands, Tokelau, Guam, Montserrat, Bermuda, the Turks and Caicos Islands, the British Virgin Islands, St. Helena, American Samoa and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, at its 1331st meeting; and the United States Virgin Islands, at its 1331st and 1334th meetings.

38. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the reports of the Sub-Committee relating to the above-mentioned Territories is contained in chapter IX of the present report.

E. Question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable

39. At its 1329th meeting, on 2 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1647), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to allocate the question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable to the Working Group as appropriate. In taking that decision, the Committee recalled that, in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, 9/ it had stated that, subject to any directives that the Assembly might wish to give in that connection, it would continue, as part of its programme of work for 1988, to review the list of Territories to which the Declaration applied. The Committee further recalled that, by paragraph 5 of resolution 42/71, the Assembly had approved the report of the Committee, including the programme of work envisaged by the Committee for 1988.

40. At its 1345th meeting, on 16 August, the Special Committee considered the question on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 94th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1679). The relevant paragraph of that report reads as follows:

> "13. The Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee should continue consideration of this question at its next session, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give at its forty-third session ..."

41. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved without objection the above-mentioned recommendations.

Special Committee decision of 11 August 1987 concerning Puerto Rico 10/

42. At its 1329th meeting, on 2 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1647), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up separately an item entitled "Special Committee decision of 11 August 1987 concerning Puerto Rico" and to consider it at its plenary meetings.

43. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1342nd to 1345th meetings, on 15 and 16 August.

44. At the 1342nd meeting, on 15 August, the Chairman drew attention to the report of the Rapporteur (A/AC.109/L.1676).

45. At the 1342nd and 1343rd meetings, on 15 August, the Chairman drew attention to a number of communications received from organizations expressing the wish to be heard by the Special Committee in connection with its consideration of the item. The Committee agreed to accede to those requests and heard the representatives of the organizations concerned as indicated below:

Representatives of organizations	Meeting
Antonio Camacho Negrón Movimiento Albizuista Frente Anti-Electoral Puertorriqueño	1342nd
Olaguibeet A. López-Pacheco Supremo Consejo del Grado 33, Puerto Rico, Inc.	1342nd
Minerva Gonzáles Respetable Logia Femenina Julia de Burgos	1342nd
Manuel de J. Feliciano Gran Oriente Nacional de Puerto Rico Asociación Indoiberoamericana de Potencias Masónicas	1342nd
William Felice International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples	1342nd
Elsie Valdés Movimiento Unidos ante la Incertidumbre del Status	1342nd
Jean Zwickel Women's International League for Peace and Freedom	1342nd
Manuel Medina Movimiento Puertorriqueño Pro-Estadidad, Inc.	1342nd
Isabel Rosado-Morales Vecinos de la Base Roosevelt Roads en la Bahía de Ensenada Honda en Ceiba	1342nd
Jan Susler National Lawyers Guild	1342nd
Efrain E. Rivera Puertorriqueños en Acción Ciudadana	1343rd

Representatives of organizations	Meeting
Carlos Vizcarrondo Irizarry PROELA, Inc. Juventud Autonomista Puertorriqueña	1343rd
Carlos Gallisá Socialist Party of Puerto Rico	1343rd
Antonio Rivera Comité unitario contra la represión y por la defensa de los presos politicos Comité de apoyo a los prisioneros de guerra independentistas Puertorriqueños Comité pro defensa de Don Pedro Albizu Campos	1343rd
Reverend Wilfredo Vélez Movimiento Ecuménico Nacional de Puerto Rico	1343rd
Richard J. Harvey International Association of Democratic Lawyers	1343rd
James P. Cullen The Brehon Law Society	1343rd
Paquita Pesquera Cantellops Asociación Puertorriqueña de Profesores Universitarios	1343rd
Aurelio Roque Delgado Gran Logia Nacional de Puerto Rico	1343rd
Héctor Rafael Vega Movimiento Puertorriqueño Pro-Estadidad, Inc.	1343rd
Ramón L. Orengo Comisión de Profesionales Pro-Estadidad	1344th
Josefina Rodríguez Movimiento de Liberación Nacional Puertorriqueño	1344th
Héctor Lugo-Bougal Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico	1344th
Juan Mari Bras Comité de Puerto Rico en la ONU	1344th
Fernando Martín Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño	1344th
Antonio José Herrera Member of the Congress of Venezuela and Comisión de Política Exterior	1344th

Representatives of organizations	Meeting
Pompeyo Marquez Second Vice-President, Senate of Venezuela Movimiento al Socialismo Comité Permanente de Partidos Políticos de América Latina (COPPPAL)	1344th
Manuel F. O'Neill National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights Rainbow Coalition of Vermont	1344th
Alexis Massol González Taller de Arte y Cultura	1344th
Don Rojas Executive Committee Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement	1344th

46. Statements in connection with the hearings were made, at the 1342nd meeting, on 15 August, by the representatives of Venezuela and Chile (A/AC.109/PV.1342) and at the 1343rd meeting, on the same day, by the representative of Iraq (A/AC.109/PV.1343).

47. At the meetings indicated, the Committee decided to accede to requests by the following delegations for participation in its consideration of the item: Panama, at the 1342nd meeting, on 15 August; Nicaragua and Peru, at the 1344th meeting, on 16 August; and Zimbabwe, at the 1345th meeting, on the same day.

48. At the 1343rd meeting, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1680.

49. At the 1345th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Cuba, Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Panama, Nicaragua, Peru and Zimbabwe, as well as by the observers of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) (A/AC.109/PV.1345).

50. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Chile and Norway (A/AC.109/PV.1345), the Special Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1680 by 9 votes to 2, with 11 abstentions (see para. 51). Statements were made by the representatives of Venezuela and Côte d'Ivoire (A/AC.109/PV.1345).

51. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/973) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1345th meeting, on 16 August 1988, to which reference is made in paragraph 50, is reproduced below:

> *The Special Committee*,
>
> *Recalling* the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Having examined the report of the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the implementation of the resolutions concerning Puerto Rico, 11/

Recalling the resolutions and decisions of the Special Committee concerning Puerto Rico and, in particular, the resolutions adopted in August of 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987, 12/

Conscious of the growing importance for the peoples and nations of Latin America of affirming their unity and cultural identity,

Recognizing the clearly Latin American character and identity of the people and culture of Puerto Rico,

Noting the widespread concern about the revelations, confirmed by judicial decisions and by statements of the current Administration of the Territory, that for decades there has been a systematic practice of discrimination and official persecution directed against tens of thousands of Puerto Ricans who support independence, in flagrant violation of their civil and political rights,

Bearing in mind the declarations concerning Puerto Rico adopted by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries at its Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government, held at Harare, from 1 to 6 September 1986, 13/ and at the Special Ministerial Meeting of its Co-ordinating Bureau on Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Georgetown from 9 to 12 March 1987, 14/

Having listened to the statements of the representatives of the various trends of Puerto Rican public opinion, of the social and cultural organizations of Puerto Rico and of the representatives of political parties, social organizations and eminent Latin Americans,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the full applicability of the fundamental principles of that resolution with respect to Puerto Rico;

2. Expresses its hope, and that of the international community, that the people of Puerto Rico may exercise without hindrance its right to self-determination, with the express recognition of the people's sovereignty and full political equality, in conformity with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Requests the Rapporteur to present a report to the Special Committee on the implementation of its resolutions concerning Puerto Rico;

4. Decides to keep the question of Puerto Rico under continuing review.

52. On 17 August, the text of the resolution was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

F. Consideration of other matters

1. Matters relating to the small Territories

53. At its 1329th meeting, on 2 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1647), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "Matters relating to the small Territories" and to consider it at its plenary meetings and at meetings of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, as appropriate.

54. In taking these decisions, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 42/71, by paragraph 12 (d) of which the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of visiting missions to those Territories whenever the Special Committee deems it appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence".

55. During the year the Special Committee and its Sub-Committee on Small Territories gave extensive consideration to all phases of the situation obtaining in the small Territories (see chaps. IX and X of the present report).

2. Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization

56. At its 1329th meeting, on 2 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1647), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to request the bodies concerned to take the above item into consideration in the discharge of the tasks entrusted to them by the Committee.

57. The subsidiary bodies accordingly took that decision into account in examining the items referred to them for consideration. The Special Committee also took that decision into account in its consideration of specific items in plenary meetings.

3. Question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters

58. At its 1329th meeting, on 2 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1647), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters as appropriate and to refer it to its Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

59. Having regard to its programme of work for 1989, the Special Committee, at its 1345th meeting, on 16 August, considered the question of holding meetings away from Headquarters, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961 and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, by which the General Assembly authorized the Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings

might be required for the effective discharge of its functions. At the same meeting, by approving the recommendations contained in the 94th report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1679), the Committee decided, inter alia, to include in the appropriate section of its report to the General Assembly a statement to the effect that it might consider accepting, subject to the availability of the requisite conference services and facilities, such invitations as might be received in that connection in 1989, and that, when particulars of such meetings became known, it would request the Secretary-General to seek the necessary budgetary provision in accordance with established procedure.

4. Pattern of conferences

60. At its 1329th meeting, on 2 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1647), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up as appropriate an item entitled "Pattern of conferences" and to refer it to its Working Group for consideration and recommendations. In so doing, the Committee was conscious of the fact that it had initiated some important measures in rationalizing its working methods, many of which were subsequently incorporated in a number of resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly. Further recalling the measures it had taken heretofore in that connection, the Committee decided to continue to exercise its initiative in the effective utilization of the limited conference resources and the further reduction of its documentation requirements.

61. During the year, the Special Committee also continued the practice of circulating communications and information material, as far as possible, in the form of informal notes and aide-mémoire in the original language of submission, thus curtailing documentation requirements by some 4,000 pages and accruing considerable savings for the Organization. A list of the official documents issued by the Committee during 1988 is contained in the annex to the present chapter.

62. At its 1345th meeting, on 16 August, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 94th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1679). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

> "7. The Working Group noted that during the year the Special Committee had closely followed the guidelines set forth in the resolutions of the General Assembly on the pattern of conferences, in particular resolution 42/207 of 11 December 1987. By organizing its programme of work accordingly and by holding extensive consultations and working in informal sessions, the Committee had been able to curtail the number of its formal meetings considerably.*
>
> "8. The Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee should intensify its endeavour in this regard. The Working Group also decided to recommend that the Committee should continue to monitor closely its utilization of the conference-servicing resources requested and to minimize the wastage resulting from cancellation of scheduled meetings.

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* See section D of the present chapter.

> "9. The Working Group decided to recommend that, in the light of the experience of the Special Committee in previous years and taking into account the probable work-load for 1989, the Committee should consider holding its meetings during 1989 in the following manner:
>
> (a) Plenary
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | February/June | As required |
> | August | 20 meeting (5 meetings a week) |
>
> (b) Subsidiary bodies
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | March/June | 50 meetings (3 to 5 meetings a week) |
> | July/August | As required |
>
> (c) The Committee may hold additional meetings, should developments so require.
>
> "10. It was understood that this programme would not preclude the holding of extra-sessional meetings on an emergency basis if developments so warranted. It was also understood that the Special Committee might, in early 1989, review the meetings programme for that year on the basis of any developments which might affect its programme of work.
>
> "11. With regard to the programme of meetings of the Special Committee for 1990, the Working Group agreed that, subject to any directives the General Assembly might give in that connection, the Committee should adopt a programme similar to that suggested for 1989."

63. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved without objection the above-mentioned recommendations.

5. Control and limitation of documentation

64. At its 1329th meeting, on 2 February, the Special Committee considered the above item on the basis of recommendations contained in the 94th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1679). The relevant paragraph of that report reads as follows:

> "12. The Working Group noted that, during the year, the Special Committee had taken further measures to control and limit its documentation in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolutions 34/50 of 23 November 1979 and 39/68 of 13 December 1984. Those measures included, *inter alia*, the circulation, whenever appropriate, of Committee documents in provisional or unofficial form and the rearrangement of their distribution patterns. The Working Group decided to recommend that the Committee should maintain the existing form and organization of its report to the General Assembly."

65. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved without objection the above-mentioned recommendation.

6. Co-operation and participation of the administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee

66. In compliance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the delegations of New Zealand, Portugal and the United States of America, as representatives of the administering Powers concerned, continued to participate, in accordance with established procedure, in the related work of the Special Committee as reflected in chapter IX of the present report.

67. The delegations of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland did not participate in the work of the Committee. 15/

68. In its reports on the Territories under United Kingdom administration, the Sub-Committee on Small Territories expressed its regret at the non-participation of the United Kingdom and the negative impact thereof on its work and reiterated its appeal to the administering Power to reconsider its decision and to resume its participation in the work of the Special Committee.

69. In a related context, the Special Committee, at its 1332nd meeting, on 3 August, adopted a draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1673) on the question of sending visiting missions to Territories (A/AC.109/965), by which the Committee urged the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to reconsider its decision not to participate in the work of the Special Committee and also urged it to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories under its administration (chap. III, para. 11 of the present report).

7. Participation of national liberation movements in the work of the United Nations

70. In accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Special Committee invited the representative of SWAPO, the national liberation movement of Namibia, to participate in an observer capacity in its consideration of the question of Namibia. In response to the invitation (see chap. VIII of the present report), the representatives of SWAPO took part in the relevant proceedings of the Committee. The representatives of SWAPO and ANC participated in the Committee's proceedings on the item entitled "Special Committee decision of 11 August 1987 concerning Puerto Rico" (see para. 49). The representatives of ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) also participated in the relevant proceedings of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (see A/AC.109/L.1667).

71. In a related context, the Special Committee, at its 1345th meeting, on 16 August, considered the following recommendations of the Working Group (A/AC.101/L.1679):

> "4. The Working Group noted that, in conformity with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee would, in connection with its consideration of the related items in 1989, invite representatives of the national liberation movements concerned to continue to take part in the relevant proceedings. The Special Committee should therefore include in the appropriate section of its report to the General Assembly a recommendation that, in making the necessary financial provisions to cover the Committee's activities during 1989, the Assembly should take the requirements into account.

> "5. In the same context, the Working Group decided to reiterate its recommendation that the Special Committee continue to invite, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the national liberation movements concerned, individuals who could furnish it with information on specific aspects of the situation in colonial Territories, which it might not be able to secure otherwise. The Special Committee should therefore request the Secretary-General to seek the necessary budgetary provisions in accordance with established procedure when particulars of such requirements have become known."

72. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the above recommendations of the Working Group.

8. Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as Those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights

73. Under the terms of General Assembly resolution 2911 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972, by paragraph 2 of which the Assembly recommended that, "on the occasion of the Week, meetings should be held, appropriate materials should be published in the press and broadcast on radio and television and public campaigns should be conducted with a view to obtaining contributions to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and *Apartheid* established by the Organization of African Unity", and as reflected in the 265th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1649), a series of activities was undertaken in observance of the Week with the co-operation of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, assisted by United Nations information centres throughout the world (see chap. II, para. 9, of the present report).

74. On 20 May, the Chairman of the Special Committee issued a statement in commemoration of the Week, in which he reviewed developments in the field of decolonization, particularly in southern Africa, and appealed to all Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations and individuals, to increase their assistance and support to the oppressed peoples of southern Africa and the dependent peoples elsewhere, in order to enable them to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence without further delay (see chap. II, para. 10, of the present report).

9. Representation at seminars, meetings and conferences of intergovernmental and other organizations

75. At its 1345th meeting, on 16 August, the Special Committee considered the following recommendations of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1679):

> "6. In keeping with the related requirements for the provision of the necessary budgetary resources, the Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee should include in the appropriate section of its report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, first, a statement to the effect that the Committee would continue to be represented at relevant seminars, meetings and conferences organized by the United Nations bodies and other intergovernmental organizations concerned and by non-governmental

organizations active in the field of decolonization and, second, a recommendation that the General Assembly should make appropriate budgetary provisions to cover such activities of the Committee in 1989."

76. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved without objection the above-mentioned recommendations.

10. Report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly

77. At its 1329th meeting, on 2 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1647) and in accordance with paragraph 31 of General Assembly decision 34/401 relating to rationalization of procedures and organization, the Special Committee decided to follow the procedure adopted at its 1987 session 16/ in connection with the formulation of its recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-second session.

78. At its 1331st meeting, on 1 August, the Special Committee decided to authorize its Rapporteur to prepare and submit directly to the General Assembly the various chapters of the report of the Committee, in accordance with established practice and procedure.

11. Other questions

79. At its 1329th meeting, on 2 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1647), the Special Committee decided to request the bodies concerned, in their examination of specific Territories, to take into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions and decisions listed in the note of the Secretary-General on the organization of work of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/L.1646 and A/AC.109/L.1646/Add.1, para. 15).

80. This decision was taken into account during the consideration of specific Territories and other items at both sub-committee and plenary meetings.

G. Relations with United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

1. Security Council

81. In paragraph 12 (b) of its resolution 42/71, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee "to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security".

82. In accordance with this request, the Special Committee drew the attention of the Security Council to the consensus on Namibia adopted by the Committee at its 1336th meeting, on 8 August 1988. 17/ An account of the Committee's consideration of the question of Namibia is set out in chapter VIII of the present report. During the Council's consideration of the question of South Africa, the Acting Chairman addressed the Council, on behalf of the Committee, at its 2794th meeting, on 4 March 1988. 18/

83. The Special Committee, on 22 August 1988, drew the attention of the Security Council to the conclusions and recommendations adopted at its 1331st meeting, on 1 August, concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. 19/ An account of the Committee's consideration of the question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is set out in chapter IX of the present report.

84. The Special Committee, on 11 August 1988, also drew the attention of the Security Council to the relevant paragraph of a consensus adopted at its 1336th meeting, on 8 August, concerning military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. 20/ An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is set out in chapter V of the present report.

85. During the Security Council's consideration of the question concerning the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the Acting Chairman addressed the Council, on behalf of the Committee, at its 2800th meeting, on 17 March 1988. 21/ An account of the Committee's consideration of the question is set out in chapter X of the present report.

2. Trusteeship Council

86. During the year, the Special Committee continued to follow closely the work of the Trusteeship Council relating to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

87. The Special Committee, on 22 August 1988, drew the attention of the Trusteeship Council to the conclusions and recommendations adopted at its 1331st meeting, on 1 August, concerning the Trust Territory. 22/

3. Economic and Social Council

88. In connection with the Special Committee's consideration of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, and in accordance with paragraph 26 of General Assembly resolution 42/75 of 4 December 1987 relating to that item, consultations were held during the year between the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Chairman of the Committee to consider "appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies ... in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly". Further, the Chairman of the Committee participated in the Council's consideration of the related item. An account of the foregoing, and of the Committee's consideration of the item, is set out in chapter VI of the present report.

4. Commission on Human Rights

89. During the year, the Special Committee followed closely the work of the Commission on Human Rights in regard to the question of the right of the peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination, and to the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and Territories.

90. In its consideration of the Territories concerned, the Special Committee took into account the relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, including resolutions 1988/5 and 1988/7 of 22 February 1988, 1988/8 of 23 February 1988, 1988/9 to 1988/16 of 29 February 1988 and 1988/22 of 7 March 1988, and those of its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, including resolutions 1987/6 of 31 August 1987, 1987/16 of 2 September 1987 and 1987/25 of 3 September 1987. The Committee also took into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly relating to humanitarian matters, including resolutions 42/120, 42/121 and 42/140 of 7 December 1987. The Committee further took into account the chapters on Namibia contained in the interim report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa, 23/ relating to violations of human rights in South Africa and Namibia, prepared in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1987/8 of 26 February 1987 and 1987/14 of 3 March 1987 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/63 of 29 May 1987.

5. Special Committee against Apartheid

91. Bearing in mind the repercussions of the policies of *apartheid* on the situation in southern Africa, the Special Committee also continued to pay close attention during the year to the work of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, and the officers of the two committees remained in close communication as regards matters of common interest.

92. The Acting Chairman made a statement on 21 March at a solemn meeting organized by the Special Committee against *Apartheid* in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/AC.115/PV.614).

6. United Nations Council for Namibia

93. Having regard to its own mandate, the Special Committee continued to follow closely during the year the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia, and the respective officers of the Committee and the Council maintained a continuous working relationship. In addition, in accordance with established practice, a representative of the Council participated in the work of the Committee relating to the question of Namibia and addressed the Committee at its 1332nd meeting, on 3 August (see A/AC.109/PV.1332).

94. In response to an invitation to the Special Committee to attend a seminar on "International Responsibility for Namibia's Independence", organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia, held at Istanbul from 21 to 25 March 1988 (A/AC.131/276), the representative of Tunisia, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, represented the Committee on that occasion.

95. The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, Rapporteur of the Special Committee, attended and addressed the solemn meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia, on 26 August, in commemoration of Namibia Day (A/AC.131/PV.517).

96. In response to an invitation to the Special Committee to attend a seminar on "Efforts to Implement the United Nations Plan for the Independence of Namibia", held at Toronto from 8 to 11 September 1988 (A/AC.131/287), the representative of Côte d'Ivoire represented the Committee on that occasion.

7. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

97. During the year, having regard to the relevant provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Special Committee continued to follow the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (see para. 110). The Special Committee noted that that Committee, due to the curtailment of its thirty-sixth session, had postponed to its 1989 session substantive consideration of matters falling within the purview of Article 15 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

8. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

98. The representative of the Congo, on behalf of the Special Committee, participated in a European regional seminar on "The Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People", held at Berlin from 25 to 29 April 1988.

99. The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, Rapporteur of the Special Committee, participated in and addressed a North American regional seminar on "The Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People", held in New York on 27 and 28 June.

9. Specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

100. In accordance with the requests contained in the relevant General Assembly resolutions, the Special Committee continued its consideration of the question of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. In the same context, the Committee, through its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, again held consultations during the year with officials of several organizations. An account of these consultations and of the Committee's consideration of the question is set out in chapter VI of the present report.

101. During the year, the Special Committee adopted decisions relating to the extension of assistance to the peoples of Namibia and to the peoples of other Non-Self-Governing Territories. These decisions are reflected in chapters VI, VIII and IX of the present report.

10. Movement of Non-Aligned Countries

102. The Chairman represented the Special Committee at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988.

103. The Chairman, on behalf of the Special Committee, sent a message to the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Disarmament, held at Havana from 26 to 31 May 1988.

11. Organization of African Unity

104. Bearing in mind its earlier decision to maintain contact with OAU on a regular basis in order to assist in the effective discharge of its mandate, the Special Committee, as in previous years, followed closely the work of that organization during the year and maintained close liaison with its General Secretariat on matters of common interest.

105. The Chairman represented the Special Committee at the following meetings of OAU: forty-ninth ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 18 to 20 February 1988; forty-seventh and forty-eighth ordinary sessions of the Council of Ministers, held at Addis Ababa from 22 to 27 February and 19 to 23 May, respectively; twenty-fifth anniversary of OAU and twenty-fourth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa from 25 to 28 May.

12. International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa

106. In the discharge of the mandate entrusted to the Special Committee and in response to an invitation addressed to him by the Secretary-General of OAU, the Chairman participated in and addressed the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa, held at Oslo from 22 to 24 August 1988.

13. Non-governmental organizations

107. Having regard to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 42/71 and 42/72 of 4 December 1987, the Special Committee continued to follow closely the activities of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization. The related decisions of the Committee are reflected in chapter II of the present report.

108. The Chairman, on behalf of the Special Committee, sent a message to an international scientific symposium on "Non-alignment, its doctrine and dynamics in realizing the vision of a world without war and free from racial discrimination", organized by the Indian Institute for Non-Aligned Studies and held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 August 1988.

H. Action relating to international conventions/studies/programmes

1. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 24/

109. The Special Committee continued to monitor during the year related developments in Territories, having regard to the relevant provisions of article 15 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

110. In a letter dated 30 March 1988 addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Acting Chairman, having regard to the general comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination relating to matters falling within the purview of article 15 of the International Convention, as reflected in the report of that Committee on its thirty-fifth session, 25/ outlined, for the information of the members of that Committee, the standing procedure adopted and the action taken by the Special Committee in respect of the information called for under article 15 of the Convention.

2. Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

111. The Special Committee continued during the year to take into account the provisions of relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolution 42/56 of 30 November 1987 in connection with its consideration of the related items and invited its Chairman to continue to extend all possible assistance to, and co-operate closely with, the Secretary-General in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to him by the Assembly in relation to the "Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid".

112. The Special Committee, in a related context, took into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/14 of 29 February 1988 concerning the implementation of the Convention.

3. Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

113. The Special Committee continued to take into account the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations bodies concerned relating to the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, including in particular General Assembly resolution 42/47 of 30 November 1987 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/6 of 24 May 1988 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, as well as the relevant reports of the Secretary-General. 26/

114. During the year, the Special Committee, in a related context, took into account the relevant provisions of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/16 of 29 February 1988 concerning the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

I. Review of work*

115. In accordance with the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly, the Special Committee continued at its 1988 session to seek suitable means for the

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* This section contains a brief review of the principal decisions taken by the Special Committee during its 1988 session. A full account of these and other decisions is given in the relevant chapters of the present report. The views and reservations expressed by individual members on matters covered by this section are contained in the records of the meetings at which they were discussed, references to which are also included in the chapters concerned.

immediate and full implementation of Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that had not yet attained independence and formulated specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism, as reflected elsewhere in the present report. A brief outline of decisions adopted by the Committee during the year is given below.

116. On Namibia, the Special Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal to achieve freedom. The Committee reiterated that the *apartheid* régime of South Africa was responsible for creating a situation that seriously threatened international peace and security as a result of its persistent non-compliance with, and violation of, United Nations resolutions and decisions, in the form of denial to the people of Namibia of their basic human rights; its policy of *apartheid*; its brutal repression of, and violence against, the Namibian people; its repeated acts of aggression, subversion and destabilization against neighbouring States; its continued manoeuvres to prevent the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978; and its sinister attempts to impose an internal settlement on the people of Namibia in order to consolidate its illegal hold over the Territory. In reaffirming that Namibia was the direct responsibility of the United Nations until independence was achieved, the Committee strongly condemned those acts of South Africa. The Committee called upon the international community to continue to refrain from according recognition to any régime imposed upon the Namibian people by the illegal South African administration. The Committee reiterated that any political solution to the Namibian situation must be based on the immediate and unconditional termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory, the withdrawal of its armed forces and the free and unfettered exercise by the Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration. It reaffirmed that the United Nations plan, elaborated in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978), was the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and demanded its immediate implementation without pre-condition or modification. The Committee strongly rejected the policies of "constructive engagement" and "linkage", which had encouraged the racist régime of South Africa to continue its illegal occupation of Namibia, and called for their abandonment so that the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia could be implemented. In reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia by all means at their disposal to achieve freedom and independence, the Committee paid tribute to SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, for the sacrifices that it had made and for the statesmanship it had demonstrated in the political and diplomatic arena. It strongly condemned the illegal South African régime for its persistent and systematic attempts to discredit and destroy that organization and its supporters, through arbitrary arrests, torture, intimidation and terror. The Committee commended the people of Namibia who, under the leadership of SWAPO, had intensified at all levels the struggle for their liberation. The Committee appealed to all States to intensify their support for SWAPO in all fields and urged Governments and the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the Namibian refugees. The Committee demanded that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners and that all captured Namibian freedom fighters be accorded prisoner-of-war status under the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 27/ and Additional Protocol I. 28/ The Committee strongly condemned South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, its utilization of Namibia for

perpetrating armed invasions, subversion, destabilization and aggression against the neighbouring States, in particular the People's Republic of Angola. It unequivocally condemned the provision of financial and military support to the bandits of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola. The Committee condemned the continued military and nuclear intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain Western and other countries, in violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977. The Committee urged the Security Council to adopt further measures to widen the scope of that resolution. The Committee deplored the continuing collaboration of certain Western States and other countries with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military, nuclear, financial, cultural and other fields and called for the immediate cessation of all such collaboration. The Committee reaffirmed that the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, were the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people and condemned the activities of all foreign economic interests operating in Namibia and demanded that those interests should immediately withdraw from the Territory, as they constituted a major obstacle to Namibia's independence. It reaffirmed that such interests would be liable to pay damages to the future legitimate Government of an independent Namibia. The Committee expressed its support for the initiation by the United Nations Council for Namibia of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources, as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. 29/ The Committee strongly recommended that the Security Council should respond positively to the overwhelming demand of the international community by imposing forthwith comprehensive mandatory sanctions against that régime under the terms of Chapter VII of the Charter.

117. As regards the decolonization of other Territories, the majority of which are island Territories scattered over a wide span of oceans, the Committee reiterated its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical isolation or limited resources did not in any way affect the inalienable right of the inhabitants of those Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration. The Committee reiterated also that it was the responsibility of the administering Powers to create such conditions in those Territories as would enable their peoples to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration. The Committee reaffirmed that it was ultimately for the people of those Territories themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and the Declaration. In that connection, the Committee also reaffirmed the importance of fostering an awareness among the peoples of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination. The Committee's capacity to assist in expediting the decolonization process in respect of the Territories concerned was again enhanced during the year as a result of the continued co-operation extended to it by the Governments of New Zealand, Portugal and the United States as administering Powers, in accordance with established procedure. The United Kingdom and France did not participate in the related work of the Committee during the year. The Committee hopes that the two Governments would reconsider their position in that regard.

118. In the same context, the Special Committee, aware of the importance of securing adequate, first-hand information on the political, economic and social conditions prevailing in the colonial Territories, as well as on the views and

aspirations of their inhabitants, stressed the need to continue to dispatch visiting missions to those Territories in order to facilitate the speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration. The Committee called upon the administering Powers to co-operate or continue to co-operate with the United Nations in that connection.

119. On the question of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, the Special Committee again expressed concern that the assistance extended so far to the colonial peoples remained far from adequate in relation to actual needs and urged all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the implementation of the relevant resolutions. The Committee requested the organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to withhold from the racist régime of South Africa any form of co-operation and assistance and to discontinue all support to that régime until the people of Namibia had exercised fully their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and until the inhuman system of apartheid had been totally eradicated. The Committee regretted that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) continued to maintain links with the racist régime of Pretoria, expressed the view that all links should be discontinued and, pending that action, called upon those organizations not to extend any support or loans to that régime. The Committee reiterated that the organizations concerned should broaden contacts and co-operation with the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements and introduce greater flexibility in their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects. The Committee urged organizations of the United Nations system to extend, as a matter of priority, substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in order to enable them to support more effectively the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence. The Committee urged the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system including, in particular, the World Bank and IMF, to draw the attention of their governing and legislative organs to the relevant United Nations decisions, with a view to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia.

120. As concerns activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding implementation of the Declaration in colonial Territories, the Special Committee, in noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, had continued to disregard and failed to implement the relevant General Assembly resolutions, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to the enjoyment of their natural resources. The Committee also reaffirmed that those activities constituted a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality. The Committee condemned the policies of Governments that continued to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories. The Committee strongly condemned the collaboration of certain Western and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field. The Committee called upon all Governments that had not yet done so to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, in particular in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that owned and operated enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, that were detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories. The Committee strongly condemned South Africa for its continued

exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia, including marine resources. The Committee declared that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia were illegal under international law. The Committee reiterated that the exploitation and plundering of the marine and other natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests contributed to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and were a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia. The Committee called upon all States to take all appropriate measures in compliance with the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. The Committee called upon those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries which had not yet done so to take effective measures to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa. The Committee urged the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

121. With respect to the military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Terrritories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration, the Special Committee reaffirmed its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it was the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations did not hinder the populations of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the Declaration. Further, the Committee urged the administering Powers to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territories concerned in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration. The Committee once again called upon the administering Powers concerned to terminate such activities and dismantle such military bases. The Committee reiterated that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. The Committee demanded the urgent dismantling of all military bases in Namibia and called for the immediate cessation of the war of opppression waged by the racist minority régime against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, SWAPO. The Committee condemned the continuing support to the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and expressed its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between the racist régime of South Africa and certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries. It called upon them to end all such collaboration. The Committee also deprecated the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations.

122. On the question of the publicity to be given to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, the Committee again stressed the need to mobilize world public opinion to assist effectively the peoples of the colonial Territories and, in particular, to intensify the widespread and continuous dissemination of information on the struggle being waged by the peoples concerned in southern Africa and their national liberation movements to achieve freedom, independence and human rights. Bearing in mind the important role being played by an increasing number of

non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization, the Committee invited those organizations to continue and intensify their campaign against the evils and dangers of colonialism, as well as their support for all colonial peoples. The Committee considered it essential that concrete measures be taken to intensify the dissemination of information on decolonization issues - publicizing the activities of United Nations organs in the field of decolonization; establishing a closer working relationship with the national liberation movement concerned; and providing wider dissemination of information on all colonial Territories. The Committee requested the Department of Public Information to intensify its information activities on decolonization, both at United Nations Headquarters and through the effective deployment of the United Nations information centres, and report thereon to the Committee.

123. During the year, the Special Committee also continued its review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable. As regards its decision of 11 August 1987 concerning Puerto Rico, the Committee heard a number of representatives of organizations concerned and adopted a further resolution on the matter, which is set out in paragraph 51 of the present chapter.

124. In accordance with the guidelines established by the General Assembly, the Special Committee was able during the year to reduce to a minimum the number of its formal meetings and to minimize the wastage resulting from cancellation of scheduled meetings.

J. Future work

125. In accordance with the mandate entrusted to it in the relevant General Assembly resolutions, and subject to any further directives which it may receive from the General Assembly during the latter's forty-third session, the Special Committee intends during 1989 to pursue its efforts in seeking the best ways and means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories that have not yet attained independence. In particular, the Committee will keep under scrutiny developments concerning each Territory, as well as the compliance by all States, in particular the administering Powers, with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the United Nations. On the basis of that review, the Committee will submit conclusions and recommendations on the specific measures necessary to achieve the objectives set out in the Declaration and the relevant provisions of the Charter.

126. The Special Committee will continue to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security. The Committee intends, in that regard, to undertake a further comprehensive review of the situation concerning, *inter alia* Namibia.

127. The Special Committee will continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, whenever possible by dispatching visiting missions to those Territories, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence. The Committee also intends to continue its review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable.

128. The Special Committee intends to continue its consideration of further measures to bring an end to the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa. Further, the Committee intends to continue its study of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration.

129. The Special Committee plans to continue its consideration of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. In so doing, the Committee will once again review the action taken or envisaged by international organizations in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. The Committee will hold further consultations and contacts with those organizations, as appropriate. The Committee will also be guided by the results of further consultations, to be held in 1989, between its Chairman and the President of the Economic and Social Council within the context of the relevant decisions of the Assembly, the Council and the Committee itself. Further, the Committee will maintain close contact on a regular basis with the Secretary-General of OAU and senior members of the organization, with a view to facilitating the effective implementation of the decisions of the various United Nations bodies by the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned.

130. In its resolutions relating to specific Territories, the General Assembly has repeatedly called upon the administering Powers to co-operate or continue to co-operate with the Special Committee by permitting access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration. Having regard to the constructive role played by previous United Nations visiting missions to colonial Territories, the Committee continues to attach vital importance to the dispatching of such missions as a means of collecting adequate and first-hand information on conditions in the Territories and on the wishes and aspirations of the people concerning their future status. Accordingly, the Committee will continue to seek the full co-operation of the administering Powers in order to obtain such information through the sending, as appropriate, of visiting missions to Territories.

131. Conscious of the importance which the General Assembly attaches to the need for a continuous world-wide campaign of publicity in the field of decolonizaton, the Special Committee will give its continuous attention to the question of dissemination of information on decolonization. In particular, the Committee expects to continue its review of the relevant programmes of publications and other information activities envisaged by the Department of Public Information and the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship. The Committee will again make appropriate recommendations for consideration by the Assembly on the ways and means of ensuring the widest possible dissemination of the relevant information. The Assembly will no doubt wish to urge the adminstering Powers to co-operate with the Secretary-General in promoting the large-scale dissemination of information in the Territories concerned.

132. In view of the importance that it attaches to the role of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization in support of the peoples of the dependent Territories, the Special Committee will continue to seek the close collaboration of such organizations with a view, inter alia, to enlisting their support in the dissemination of the relevant information and in the mobilization of

world public opinion in the cause of decolonization. To that end, it is the Committee's intention also to continue to participate in conferences, seminars and other special meetings dealing with decolonization, arranged by those organizations, as well as such meetings as may be organized by the United Nations bodies concerned and other intergovernmental organizations.

133. In conformity with the relevant decision of the General Assembly and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee will continue to invite representatives of the national liberation movement recognized by OAU to participate in an observer capacity in its proceedings. Further, whenever necessary, the Committee will also continue to invite, in consultation, as appropriate, with OAU and the national liberation movement concerned, individuals who could furnish it with information on specific aspects of the situation in the Territory, which it might not be able to secure otherwise.

134. In the light of the provisions of General Assembly resolutions concerning the pattern of conferences, and taking into consideration its experience in previous years, as well as its probable work-load for next year, the Special Committee has approved a tentative programme of meetings for 1989-1990, which it commends for approval by the Assembly. In the same connection, as authorized by the Assembly, the Committee intends to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions. Subject to the availability of the requisite conference services and facilities, the Committee will consider accepting such invitations as might be received in that connection in 1989 and, when particulars of such meetings became known, it will request the Secretary-General to seek the necessary budgetary provision in accordance with established procedure.

135. The Special Committee suggests that, when the General Assembly examines the question of the implementation of the Declaration at its forty-third session, it may wish to take into account the various recommendations of the Committee which are reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report and, in particular, to endorse the proposals outlined in the present section in order to enable the Committee to carry out the tasks it envisages for 1989. In addition, the Committee recommends that the Assembly should renew its appeal to the administering Powers to take all necessary steps for the implementation of the Declaration and the relevant United Nations resolutions, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples of the Territories concerned. In this connection, the Committee recommends that the Assembly should again request the administering Powers to co-operate or continue to co-operate with the Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to participate actively in the work relating to the Territories under their respective administrations. Bearing in mind the affirmation by the Assembly that direct association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies is an effective means of promoting the progress of the peoples of those Territories towards a position of equality with States Members of the United Nations, the Committee also recommends that the Assembly should continue to invite the administering Powers to allow representatives of the Territories concerned to participate in the discussion in the Fourth Committee and the Special Committee of the items relating to their respective countries. Further, the Assembly might also wish to renew its appeal to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to comply with the various requests addressed to them by the Assembly and the Security Council in their relevant resolutions.

136. The Special Committee recommends that, in approving the programme of work outlined above, the General Assembly should make adequate provision to cover the activities the Committee envisages for 1989. The Committee was informed by the Secretary-General that the financial implications of the visiting missions envisaged in paragraph 130 would be in the order of $US 72,400. The consultations scheduled to take place between the Chairman of the Committee and the President of the Economic and Social Council and the participation of the Chairman in the second regular session of the Council at Geneva (see para. 129) would entail an expenditure of about $US 6,700. In the same context, the consultations with OAU on a regular basis (see para. 129) would give rise to a further expenditure of $US 44,800. Representation of the Special Committee at conferences and other meetings organized by the United Nations bodies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations (see para. 132), would give rise to an expenditure of some $US 202,300. The participation of the representatives of SWAPO in the Committee's work (see para. 133) would entail an expenditure of $US 5,200. As regards the arrangements in consultation with OAU for securing information from individuals (see para. 133) the Special Committee will request the Secretary-General to seek the necessary budgetary provision in accordance with established procedure. Further, the Committee was informed by the Secretary-General that the foregoing estimates were calculated on a full-cost basis. Should the Committee decide to hold a series of meetings away from Headquarters (see para. 134) within the context of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV) and when particulars of such meetings become available, it is understood that the Secretary-General will, subject to the availability of the requisite conference services and facilities, seek the necessary budgetary provision in accordance with established procedure. Finally, the Committee expresses the hope that the Secretary-General will continue to provide it with all the facilities and personnel necessary for the discharge of its mandate, taking into account the various tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly as well as those arising from decisions taken by it during the current year.

K. Conclusion of 1988 session

137. At its 1331st meeting, on 1 August, the Special Committee decided to request the Rapporteur to prepare and submit the present report directly to the General Assembly, in accordance with established practice.

138. At the 1345th meeting, on 16 August, statements were made by the Chairman and by the representative of Fiji on the occasion of the closing of the Special Committee's 1988 session (A/AC.109/PV.1345).

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 25, document A/5238.

2/ See the reports of the Special Committee submitted to the General Assembly at its eighteenth to forty-second sessions. For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23); ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23); and ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23).

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23).

4/ Ibid., chap. I, sect. J.

5/ Ibid., Forty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 8, document A/42/250, para. 32.

6/ A/42/845.

7/ A/42/733.

8/ A/42/763.

9/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23), chap. I, para. 143.

10/ Ibid., para. 52.

11/ A/AC.109/L.1676.

12/ A/AC.109/798, A/AC.109/844, A/AC.109/883 and A/AC.109/925.

13/ A/41/697-S/18392, annex.

14/ A/42/357-S/18935, annex I.

15/ For the explanation of their non-participation, see document A/42/651, annex, and Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23), chap. I., paras. 76 and 77.

16/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23), chap. I, paras. 89 and 90.

17/ S/20110.

18/ Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, 2794th meeting.

19/ S/20146.

20/ S/20118.

Notes (continued)

21/ Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, 2800th meeting.

22/ T/1927.

23/ E/CN.4/1988/8.

24/ General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965, annex.

25/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/42/18), para. 860.

26/ E/1988/8 and E/1988/9 and Add.1.

27/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 972, p. 135.

28/ A/32/144, annex I.

29/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.

Annex

LIST OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, 1988

Document No.	Title	Date
Documents issued in the general series		
A/AC.109/INF/26 and Corr.1	List of delegations	29 March 1988 30 August 1988
A/AC.109/INF/26/Add.1 and Add.2		16 May 1988 13 July 1988
A/AC.109/934	Anguilla (working paper)	11 February 1988
A/AC.109/935	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa: Anguilla	10 February 1988
A/AC.109/936	Pitcairn (working paper)	25 February 1988
A/AC.109/937 and Corr.1	Tokelau (working paper)	1 March 1988 6 April 1988
A/AC.109/938	St. Helena (working paper)	15 March 1988
A/AC.109/939	Letter dated 4 March 1988 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Samoa to the United Nations addressed to the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee	22 March 1988
A/AC.109/940	British Virgin Islands (working paper)	15 March 1988
A/AC.109/941	Cayman Islands (working paper)	24 March 1988
A/AC.109/942	Bermuda (working paper)	7 April 1988
A/AC.109/943	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Cayman Islands	24 March 1988

Document No.	Title	Date
A/AC.109/944 and Corr.1	Montserrat (working paper)	6 April 1988 27 April 1988
A/AC.109/945 and Add.1 and Add.2	Guam (working paper)	11 April 1988 19 April 1988 24 May 1988
A/AC.109/946	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Montserrat	14 April 1988
A/AC.109/947	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Bermuda	21 April 1988
A/AC.109/948	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: Bermuda	15 April 1988
A/AC.109/949	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: Guam	14 April 1988
A/AC.109/950	Turks and Caicos Islands (working paper)	15 April 1988
A/AC.109/951	Letter dated 11 April 1988 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee	18 April 1988
A/AC.109/951/Add.1	Letter dated 29 July 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee	29 July 1988
A/AC.109/951/Add.2	Letter dated 5 August 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee	5 August 1988
A/AC.109/952 and Corr.1	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Turks and Caicos Islands	18 April 1988 13 May 1988

Document No.	Title	Date
A/AC.109/953	American Samoa (working paper)	25 April 1988
A/AC.109/954	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: United States Virgin Islands	27 April 1988
A/AC.109/955	United States Virgin Islands (working paper)	3 May 1988
A/AC.109/956	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: United States Virgin Islands	13 May 1988
A/AC.109/957	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (working paper)	12 May 1988
A/AC.109/958	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General	22 July 1988
A/AC.109/959	Western Sahara (working paper)	25 July 1988
A/AC.109/960	Question of Namibia: note by the Secretariat	26 July 1988
A/AC.109/961	East Timor (working paper)	26 July 1988
A/AC.109/962	Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (working paper)	5 August 1988
A/AC.109/963	Gibraltar (working paper)	1 August 1988
A/AC.109/964	New Caledonia (working paper)	1 August 1988
A/AC.109/965	Question of sending visiting missions to Territories: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1332nd meeting, on 3 August 1988	3 August 1988
A/AC.109/966	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories ...: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1332nd meeting, on 3 August 1988	3 August 1988
A/AC.109/967 and Corr.1	Question of Namibia: consensus adopted by the Special Committee at its 1336th meeting, on 8 August 1988	8 August 1988 9 August 1988

Document No.	Title	Date
A/AC.109/968	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1336th meeting, on 8 August 1988	9 August 1988
A/AC.109/969	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: consensus adopted by the Special Committee at its 1336th meeting, on 8 August 1988	10 August 1988
A/AC.109/970	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1337th meeting, on 9 August 1988	9 August 1988
A/AC.109/971	Question of New Caledonia: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1338th meeting, on 10 August 1988	10 August 1988
A/AC.109/972	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1339th meeting, on 11 August 1988	11 August 1988
A/AC.109/973*	Special Committee decision of 11 August 1987 concerning Puerto Rico: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1345th meeting, on 16 August 1988	17 August 1988

Documents issued in the limited series

A/AC.109/L.1646 and Add.1	Organization of work: relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly - note by the Secretary-General	15 January 1988 29 January 1988
A/AC.109/L.1647	Organization of work: note by the Chairman	27 January 1988

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

Document No.	Title	Date
A/AC.109/L.1648	264th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: Organization of work	8 April 1988
A/AC.109/L.1649	265th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as Those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights	2 May 1988
A/AC.109/L.1650	266th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: question of dissemination of information on decolonization	6 June 1988
A/AC.109/L.1651	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Anguilla	7 June 1988
A/AC.109/L.1652	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Pitcairn	1 June 1988
A/AC.109/L.1653	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Cayman Islands	1 June 1988
A/AC.109/L.1654	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Tokelau	1 June 1988
A/AC.109/L.1655	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Guam	6 June 1988
A/AC.109/L.1656	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Montserrat	1 June 1988
A/AC.109/L.1657	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Bermuda	3 June 1988
A/AC.109/L.1658	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Turks and Caicos Islands	1 June 1988
A/AC.109/L.1659	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: British Virgin Islands	6 June 1988
A/AC.109/L.1660	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: St. Helena	6 June 1988

Document No.	Title	Date
A/AC.109/L.1661	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: United States Virgin Islands	6 June 1988
A/AC.109/L.1662	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: American Samoa	3 June 1988
A/AC.109/L.1663	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	6 June 1988
A/AC.109/L.1664 and Add.1	267th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	9 June 1988 10 October 1988
A/AC.109/L.1665	Implementation of the Declaration ... by the specialized agencies ...: report of the Chairman	1 June 1988
A/AC.109/L.1666	268th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: Consultations with relevant non-governmental organizations on questions relating to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	15 June 1988
A/AC.109/L.1667	269th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: Consultations with representatives of the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements	7 June 1988
A/AC.109/L.1668	270th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: Examination of the progress made in the carrying into effect of the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	17 June 1988

Document No.	Title	Date
A/AC.109/L.1669 and Corr.1	Question of Namibia: draft consensus	28 July 1988 8 August 1988
A/AC.109/L.1670	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: draft resolution	25 July 1988
A/AC.109/L.1671 and Corr.1	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: draft consensus	25 July 1988 10 August 1988
A/AC.109/L.1672	Question of sending visiting missions to Territories: report of the Chairman	27 July 1988
A/AC.109/L.1673	Question of sending visiting missions to Territories: draft resolution submitted by the Chairman	27 July 1988
A/AC.109/L.1674	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations: draft resolution submitted by the Chairman	27 July 1988
A/AC.109/L.1675	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): draft resolution	29 July 1988
A/AC.109/L.1676	Special Committee decision of 11 August 1987 concerning Puerto Rico: report of the Rapporteur	1 August 1988
A/AC.109/L.1677	Implementation of the Declaration ... by the specialized agencies ...: draft resolution	5 August 1988
A/AC.109/L.1678	Question of New Caledonia: draft resolution	9 August 1988
A/AC.109/L.1679	94th report of the Working Group	12 August 1988
A/AC.109/L.1680	Special Committee decision of 11 August 1987 concerning Puerto Rico: draft resolution	15 August 1988

CHAPTER II*

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1329th meeting, on 2 February 1988, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1647), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to maintain its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and allocated to it certain specific items for its consideration. The Committee further decided to consider the question of the dissemination of information on decolonization, as appropriate, at its plenary and sub-committee meetings.

2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1331st meeting, on 1 August 1988.

3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions including, in particular, resolution 42/72 of 4 December 1987 concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, and resolution 42/71 of the same date on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Committee also considered Assembly resolutions 35/118 of 11 December 1980 and 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating, respectively, to the twentieth and twenty-fifth anniversaries of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In addition, the Committee paid due regard to the relevant information furnished to it by the representatives of the Organization of African Unity, as well as by the representative of the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization, who appeared before it during the year. The Committee also heard the views of the representatives of the African National Congress of South Africa, of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania and of non-governmental organizations.

4. In connection with the annual observance of the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as Those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights, the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat undertook a number of activities during the week of 23 May 1988 (see para. 9), as set out in the 265th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1649) which the Special Committee approved on 13 May 1988, on the basis of related consultations and on the understanding that further consultations would be held, as appropriate and necessary, in connection with the implementation of specific recommendations contained therein.

5. At the 1331st meeting, on 1 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1331), introduced the 266th report (A/AC.109/L.1650) and 268th to 270th reports (A/AC.109/L.1666-L.1668) of the Sub-Committee. The 266th report related to the Sub-Committee's consultations with representatives of the Department

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* Previously issued as part of A/43/23 (Part II).

of Public Information and of the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship. The 268th report dealt with the Sub-Committee's consultations with non-governmental organizations and the 269th report contained an account of the Sub-Committee's consultations with the representatives of the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Organization of African Unity to the United Nations and those of the national liberation movements concerned. The 270th report concerned the implementation of General Assembly resolution 35/118.

6. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Norway, Trinidad and Tobago and Chile (A/AC.109/PV.1331), the Special Committee adopted the 266th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1650) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that in accordance with established practice, consultations would be held in connection with the implementation of specific recommendations, as appropriate and necessary (see para. 11), and that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting.

7. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of Norway (A/AC.109/PV.1331), the Special Committee then adopted the 268th and 269th reports of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1666 and L.1667) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that, in accordance with established practice, consultations would be held in connection with the implementation of specific recommendations, as appropriate and necessary (see paras. 12 and 13), and that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the 270th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1668) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. In accordance with established practice, consultations would be held in connection with the implementation of specific recommendations, as appropriate and necessary (see para. 14).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as Those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights

9. The 265th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1649), adopted by the Special Committee on 13 May 1988 (see para. 4), contained the following conclusions and recommendations, on the basis of which a number of activities were undertaken in connection with the Week of Solidarity.

(1) (a) The Chairman of the Special Committee should issue a press statement on the Week of Solidarity, which should be given maximum publicity by the Department of Public Information;

(b) Activities in connection with the Week should be announced at the daily briefings for the members of the press corps, who would be invited to attend the activities;

(c) Dispatches covering activities in connection with the Week should be sent to the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies;

(d) A briefing should be held for non-governmental organizations concerned with the southern African issue;

(e) The weekly News Digest should report on activities undertaken during the Week;

(f) Information regarding the Week should be included in the booklet United Nations Today (Suggestions for Speakers);

(g) Films on the struggle for freedom, independence and human rights should be screened for the public in the Dag Hammarskjöld Auditorium;

(h) During the Week, anti-*apartheid* radio programmes for the month of May should include coverage of all activities in connection with the Week;

(i) United Nations information centres and other United Nations field offices should organize public information programmes, particularly for non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization, for the promotion of the Week, using printed and audio-visual materials provided by Headquarters;

(j) United Nations information centres should intensify their activities in connection with the Week in response to the mandate contained in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 42/72 of 4 December 1987.

(2) The fact that 1988 commemorates the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Organization of African Unity should be taken into consideration. During the Week, all the documentation prepared and produced by the Special Committee in this regard should be properly utilized.

(3) The situation in southern Africa and an expression of support for the legitimate struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for self-determination, freedom, independence and human rights should be emphasized in all activities undertaken during the Week. Emphasis should also be placed on the situation in all other colonial Territories considered by the Special Committee, as well as all other items on the Committee's agenda, such as the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration and the military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in the Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration.

10. In accordance with the above decision (see para. 9 (1) (a)) the Chairman of the Special Committee issued on 20 May the following statement in commemoration of the Week of Solidarity:

Statement issued by the Chairman on 20 May 1988 on the Week of Solidarity

"In 1972, the General Assembly, in its resolution 2911 (XXVII), addressed an appeal to the Governments and peoples of the world to observe annually a

Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa. The Week was to start on 25 May, which marks Africa Liberation Day. At that time, a large part of southern Africa remained under colonial rule and heroic wars of liberation were being waged in the region.

"In November 1982, the General Assembly expanded the scope of the Week of Solidarity to include its support for the peoples of all other dependent Territories, as well as those in South Africa, who were fighting for the right to self-determination and independence and for basic human rights.

"During the past 16 years, over 26 million men and women of Africa have achieved their long-sought-after freedom from colonial rule; no fewer than 25 colonial Territories world-wide have acceded to independence, many of them becoming members of the world Organization. The victories ultimately won by these courageous and untiring peoples clearly demonstrate the fact that neither force nor violence could stem the rising tide of national consciousness, nor could they continue to deprive the peoples concerned of their inalienable right to justice and human dignity.

"To the members of the international community, the attainment of nationhood and the joining among their ranks of these former Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories represent a further step forward towards the realization of universality of the world Organization and buttress the fulfilment of the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

"Notwithstanding these remarkable achievements, it is a source of deep regret and concern to us all that today, 28 years after the adoption of the Declaration, millions of people continue to be deprived of their right to freedom and are denied the most basic human rights, in clear violation of the Charter. Nowhere else today is this sad statement of fact more glaringly illustrated than in Namibia and South Africa where the policies and acts of the *apartheid* régime continue to pose a threat to international peace and security.

"In respect of Namibia, the racist régime of Pretoria continues its devious manoeuvres to sabotage the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978. Not only has that régime escalated its military presence in the international Territory, but it also continues to subject the Namibian people to untold repression. Moreover, it has repeatedly perpetrated armed aggression against the neighbouring African States and destabilized the security and economy of those States.

"In South Africa, the *apartheid* régime has continued its brutal repression and indiscriminate torture and killings of innocent men, women and children who courageously stood up against *apartheid*, and mercilessly meted out death sentences and murdered scores of freedom fighters.

"No one can deny that those policies and actions of the *apartheid* régime and its escalating acts of aggression, subversion and terrorism against the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, as well as independent African States, have resulted in serious breaches of peace and security in the region.

> "Today, as we once again observe the Solidarity Week for the sixteenth consecutive year and on the eve of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the creation of the Organization of African Unity, the world community should rededicate itself to the full and speedy attainment of the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles embodied in the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and pledge its unqualified support for the effective observance of the basic principles of freedom and dignity for the peoples in Namibia and all other Territories, as well as those in South Africa, fighting for freedom, independence and human rights.
>
> "On behalf of the Special Committee, I wish to urge all Member States to take whatever measures necessary for mobilizing the maximum possible support for the peoples of southern Africa and the dependent peoples throughout the world by effecting the widest possible dissemination of information on their just cause and the plight they endure.
>
> "In particular, I wish to request that they launch concrete programmes of publicity with a view to encouraging and securing support actions of all media operating under their jurisdiction.
>
> "Finally, I wish to appeal to all Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations and individuals of good will, to increase their assistance and support to the oppressed peoples of southern Africa and the dependent peoples elsewhere, in order to enable them to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence without further delay."

C. Other decisions of the Special Committee

11. The 266th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1650), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1331st meeting, on 1 August 1988 (see para. 6), contained the following conclusions and recommendations:

> (1) The Special Committee should reiterate the importance of the United Nations effecting the widest possible dissemination of true, accurate and topical information on decolonization as an instrument for furthering the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and for mobilizing world public opinion in support of the peoples of colonial Territories and their national liberation movements in their efforts to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence.
>
> (2) The Special Committee should note with deep concern the further deterioration of the situation in and around Namibia as the result of the obdurate refusal of the racist minority Pretoria régime to comply with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. The Committee should condemn the extensive links and collaboration between South Africa and certain Western countries, especially the United States of America and Israel, in the political, economic, nuclear, military and other fields. The Committee should also strongly denounce the attempts by South Africa, its Western and other allies and certain mass media in some Western and other countries to

misrepresent the struggle for freedom and independence in southern Africa as terrorist activities and to label the national liberation movements as terrorist organizations. The Committee should therefore consider it imperative for the United Nations to take all possible steps to intensify its activities in the field of dissemination of information in order to counter such attempts and to make the international community and world public opinion aware that recognition by the United Nations of the legitimacy of the liberation struggle by the people of southern Africa entails as a corollary the extension of all moral and material support to them and their national liberation movements.

(3) The Special Committee should reiterate the great importance it attaches to the work of the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship. It should be recalled that the Information Unit on Decolonization in that Department was created in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3164 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 in order to collect, prepare and disseminate, on a continuous basis and in consultation with the Special Committee and the Department of Public Information, basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization. The Committee should urge the Department to take all necessary steps to enable it to continue to discharge its mandate.

(4) While noting the active participation of the Department of Public Information in the work of the Sub-Committee and its efforts to produce and disseminate information on decolonization, to monitor the responses received from United Nations information centres and to report thereon, the Special Committee should request the Department:

(a) To continue to intensify, through all means at its disposal, its work of publicity in the field of decolonization, basing its activities in this regard on the Charter; on the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960; the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980; on the items on the agenda of the Special Committee; and on all relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and of other organs of the United Nations involved in the field of decolonization;

(b) To underline in all its activities that, despite major achievements in the process of decolonization, colonialism has not been completely eradicated and that the activities of the United Nations in this field should be given high priority until all of the goals of the Declaration have been achieved;

(c) To continue to place special emphasis on the struggle for liberation in Namibia being carried out by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the sole, authentic and legitimate representative of the Namibian people;

(d) To provide wider dissemination of information on all remaining colonial Territories, including information on all military bases or facilities in any of those Territories;

(e) To provide wider dissemination, particularly through parliamentary bodies, non-governmental organizations, mass media and universities, in a clear and simple form accessible to the public, of basic decolonization resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, including those adopted by the Special Committee, and other basic materials concerning decolonization and to distribute them, especially through United Nations information centres, in native languages when appropriate, in particular in those regions in which there are still colonial Territories, and in countries which are administering Powers;

(f) To continue to strengthen co-operation with SWAPO, particularly through the Organization of African Unity Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa and the United Nations information centres in Africa, as appropriate, with a view to developing a prompt and systematic exchange of information and publicity materials;

(g) To continue and strengthen the efforts to counteract the hostile campaign launched by the racist régime of South Africa and its mass media, as well as some Western and other countries and some of their information organs, aimed at depicting the national liberation movements as terrorist organizations;

(h) To strengthen further its co-operation with the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies and to provide it on a regular basis with more varied publicity material and information concerning United Nations activities in the field of decolonization;

(i) To disseminate, to the maximum degree possible, materials prepared by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries concerning decolonization;

(j) To adopt measures aimed at providing full coverage of all activities of relevant United Nations bodies in the field of decolonization in press releases in both the English and French languages;

(k) To intensify the provision of information material on decolonization, including through exhibitions to be shown outside United Nations Headquarters, to all United Nations information centres and to increase its assistance to them in all of their activities in the field of decolonization;

(l) To take urgent measures, in co-operation with the Special Committee, so as to produce new visual material on the most vital problems of decolonization;

(m) To utilize materials pertaining to the participation of specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the decolonization process, and to distribute those materials, as appropriate, through the United Nations information centres.

(5) The Special Committee should request the Department of Public Information to provide it with feedback reports from the United Nations information centres regarding their activities of dissemination of information on decolonization and, in particular, on the activities undertaken in 1988 in relation to the celebration of the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of

Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as Those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights, prior to the consideration of the celebration of the Week by the Sub-Committee in 1989.

(6) The Special Committee should urge the Department of Public Information to intensify its efforts to ensure that information bodies provide better coverage of decolonization in all regions, in particular in some countries in Western Europe and North America, taking due account of the recent measures and official censorship imposed by the South African racist régime upon the local and international media related to all aspects of the policies and practices of apartheid and developments in Namibia, and to report to the Sub-Committee in 1989 on the results obtained.

(7) The Special Committee should request the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, to increase its speaking engagements at university campuses across North America and, if requested, in other regions on the subject of decolonization, with particular emphasis on the situation prevailing in Namibia, and to inform the Sub-Committee of the experience and the results achieved.

(8) The Special Committee should request the Department of Public Information and the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship to continue to take into consideration the important role being played by non-governmental organizations in the decolonization process and in the dissemination of information on the situation in the remaining colonial Territories, by monitoring the activities of foreign economic interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration, and by disseminating information on the aims, objectives and activities of national liberation movements.

(9) The Committee should request the Department of Public Information and the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship to continue and intensify their co-operation with non-governmental organizations in the dissemination of information on decolonization, particularly through briefings on colonial issues and through the provision of relevant printed materials on decolonization.

(10) The Special Committee should appeal to the mass media to regard it as their task to contribute to the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism by disseminating information on the current problems of decolonization and to render support to the peoples of the colonial countries.

(11) The Special Committee should further appeal to the mass media to contribute to increasing public awareness of the close link between the struggle against colonialism and the struggle for international peace and security, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter and of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and all relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly.

(12) The Special Committee should express the view that the mass media could provide broader coverage of events and activities relating to the struggle against colonialism, such as conferences, seminars and round-tables, as well as meetings of United Nations organs involved in the field of

decolonization, and the publication and wide distribution of pertinent resolutions and decisions of such bodies.

(13) The Special Committee should continue, in pursuance of its mandate, to consider new ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of the dissemination of information relating to decolonization, including holding consultations with the mass media.

12. The 268th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1666), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1331st meeting, on 1 August 1988 (see para. 7), contained the following conclusions and recommendations:

(1) The Special Committee should express the view that non-governmental organizations are playing an important role in the decolonization process, particularly through their widespread dissemination of information on the situation in the remaining colonial Territories, i.e., by disseminating information on the position of the United Nations with regard to decolonization, by monitoring the activities of foreign economic interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, by disseminating information on the aims, objectives and activities of the national liberation movements, and by providing assistance to the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements, particularly those in southern Africa, in their struggle for freedom, self-determination, national independence and human rights.

(2) The Special Committee should encourage non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization to continue and intensify their campaign against the evils and dangers of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations by, inter alia, supporting the provisions and disseminating widely, particularly to the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the texts of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to colonial questions.

(3) The Special Committee should also encourage non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization to continue and intensify their support for all colonial peoples, in particular those in southern Africa and their national liberation movements, in their struggle to attain freedom, self-determination, national independence and human rights.

(4) The Special Committee should further encourage non-governmental organizations to continue their efforts to counteract the destructive and hostile campaign being waged by South Africa, its Western and other allies and certain mass media in some Western and other countries to depict the national liberation movements as terrorist organizations. The best means of accomplishing this aim is for non-governmental organizations to provide true and accurate information on the struggle of the peoples of the colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, for freedom, self-determination, national independence and human rights and to disseminate widely the basic documents of the national liberation movements, particularly the Constitution of the South West Africa People's Organization and the

Freedom Charter of the African National Congress of South Africa, as well as the basic documents of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania.

(5) The Special Committee should request the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to continue to provide all non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization with clear and simple information on colonial issues, in the form of relevant United Nations studies, monographs and other materials, in order to enable them and the public at large to follow the situation in the colonial Territories. The provision to non-governmental organizations of information on foreign economic and military activities in colonial Territories, including military bases, is of particular importance. The Special Committee should request the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship of the Secretariat to continue preparing material on the subject and to update previous studies. Non-governmental organizations should be encouraged to assist in disseminating those materials, in particular to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

(6) The Special Committee should also request the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship to continue to co-operate with the Non-Governmental Organizations Section and the Visitors' Section of the Department of Public Information and to provide frequent briefings on decolonization at United Nations Headquarters to interested non-governmental organizations and student groups, as well as to university students at campuses away from Headquarters.

(7) The Special Committee and the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship should be represented at relevant seminars and other activities on decolonization matters organized by non-governmental organizations substantially connected with the mandate and the work of the Special Committee in order to disseminate and explain the position of the United Nations on decolonization issues; to discuss their experience in disseminating information on decolonization and providing assistance to the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements; and to obtain additional information on the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

(8) The Special Committee, in order to achieve closer co-operation with the non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization, should request the organizations concerned to supply it with information on their research and the results thereof with regard to important points of view on the problems of colonialism, as well as on the situation in the remaining colonial Territories and to communicate the results of that research to it, for distribution to all interested non-governmental organizations, after consultations in the Special Committee.

(9) The Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship should be requested to utilize, whenever appropriate, information furnished by non-governmental organizations concerning the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories on the agenda of the Special Committee when preparing working papers for the Special Committee.

(10) The Special Committee should reaffirm that consultations with the relevant non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization should be continued.

13. The 269th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1667), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1331st meeting, on 1 August 1988 (see para. 7), contained the following conclusions and recommendations:

(1) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Special Committee should commend the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for its contribution to the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, and of racism and apartheid, for the support it gives to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and their national liberation movements, fighting for freedom, self-determination, independence and human rights, and for the attention it devotes to the struggle of independent States in southern Africa against aggression, subversion, destabilization and all forms of colonial or neo-colonial pressures by the Pretoria régime.

(2) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Special Committee should reiterate its support for the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the sole, authentic and legitimate representative of the Namibian people in their heroic struggle for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia. The Sub-Committee further recommends that the Special Committee should commend the people of South Africa and their national liberation movements for intensifying their legitimate struggle against apartheid and for national liberation.

(3) The Sub-Committee recommends that all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization should be urged once more to increase their support to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa struggling for freedom, independence and human rights, and to provide all possible moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements recognized by OAU, including their information activities.

(4) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Special Committee should further strengthen its contacts, co-operation, periodic consultations and systematic exchange of views with OAU and with the representatives of national liberation movements recognized by OAU.

(5) The Sub-Committee recommends that a further appeal should be addressed to all Member States to adopt all necessary measures for the dissemination of objective and accurate information on the struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia and their national liberation movements against colonialism, racism and apartheid and for freedom, self-determination, independence and human rights. The Sub-Committee strongly recommends that all Member States should be requested to report to the Secretary-General on measures undertaken in response to that appeal.

(6) The Sub-Committee urges the Special Committee to recommend to the General Assembly that it should reiterate its appeal contained in Assembly resolution 2911 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972 regarding voluntary contributions to the OAU Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid.

(7) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Department of Public Information, assisted as appropriate by the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship, should further increase the press coverage of the situation in southern Africa in order to counter effectively the destructive and hostile propaganda campaign now being waged against the national liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia by the racist régime of Pretoria, some of its Western and other allies and certain of their mass media. For this purpose, the Department of Public Information, in consultation with the Special Committee and other relevant bodies of the United Nations and in close co-operation with the national liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia, should give preference to the preparation and widest possible dissemination of relevant materials and programmes that reflect the position of the United Nations on the question of Namibia and on the struggle against apartheid, particularly through the United Nations information centres and those non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization on the Special Committee's mailing list.

(8) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Secretary-General, through the Department of Public Information and the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship, should be requested to continue to take all necessary steps to assist, as a matter of priority, the Special Committee, the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Special Committee against Apartheid, in order that the United Nations may intensify its efforts to generate publicity and dissemination of information, with a view to mobilizing public support for self-determination, freedom and independence of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa.

(9) The Sub-Committee requests the Chairman of the Special Committee to discuss with the presiding officers of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia the holding of periodic consultations in order to co-ordinate the relevant activities of the three bodies, particularly with regard to raising support for and its effect on the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and their national liberation movements in their struggle for freedom, self-determination, independence and human rights. Among the matters to be considered in the course of those consultations should be effective measures to be taken, within the respective mandates of the three bodies, to intensify dissemination of information on decolonization and to seek ways to increase contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

14. The 270th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1668), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1331st meeting, on 1 August 1988 (see para. 8), contained the recommendation that the Secretary-General should request once more those States that had not yet done so to reply as speedily as possible to his previous communications relating to the Plan of Action contained in General Assembly resolution 35/118. In a note verbale dated 31 August 1988, the Secretary-General drew the attention of those States that had not yet replied to his previous communications relating to the above decision of the Special Committee.

15. The Special Committee also took decisions during the year relating to publicity in connection with other items on its agenda as follows:

(a) In a decision on the question of Namibia, adopted at its 1336th meeting, on 8 August (see chap. VIII, para. 13 of the present report), the Special Committee reiterated its request that the Secretary-General "intensify further his efforts, through all available media, to mobilize world public opinion against the policy pursued by that régime with respect to Namibia and, in particular, to increase the dissemination in all parts of the world of information on the liberation struggle waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization";

(b) In a resolution concerning foreign economic activities in colonial Territories, adopted at its 1336th meeting on 8 August (see chap. IV, para. 9 of the present report) the Special Committee, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General "to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign economic interests and, in respect of Namibia, the support they render to the racist minority régime of South Africa";

(c) In a decision on military activities in colonial Territories, adopted at its 1336th meeting, on 8 August (see chap. V, para. 9 of the present report), the Special Committee requested the Secretary-General "to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)".

CHAPTER III*

QUESTION OF SENDING VISITING MISSIONS TO TERRITORIES

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1329th meeting, on 2 February 1988, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1647), the Special Committee decided to take up the question of sending visiting missions to Territories as a separate item to be considered at its plenary meetings and, as appropriate, by its Sub-Committee on Small Territories in connection with its examination of specific Territories.

2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1331st and 1332nd meetings, on 1 and 3 August 1988, respectively.

3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions including, in particular, those provisions relating to the question contained in resolution 42/71 of 4 December 1987 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and resolutions 42/79 to 42/89 of 4 December 1987 and Assembly decision 42/420 of 4 December 1987 relating to specific Territories. The Committee also considered Assembly resolutions 35/118 of 11 December 1980 and 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating, respectively, to the twentieth and twenty-fifth anniversaries of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it the report of its Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1672) on his consultations with representatives of the administering Powers, undertaken in accordance with paragraph 4 of the resolution adopted by the Committee at its 1317th meeting, on 6 August 1987. 1/ In his report, the Chairman stated, inter alia, that with regard to the requests addressed to them in the relevant decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, the representatives of New Zealand and the United States of America had reiterated the readiness of their respective Governments to continue to provide the Committee, in accordance with established practice and procedure, with all relevant information on the Territories concerned, to participate in the related work of the Committee and to receive visiting missions in Territories under their administration, as appropriate, and on the basis of consultations to be held subsequently.

5. The Chairman further stated in his report that while he had noted the continued readiness of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to provide the Special Committee, in accordance with established practice and procedure, with all relevant information on the Territories concerned, he had requested the representative of the United Kingdom once again to communicate to his Government the appeal by members of the Committee to reconsider its decision not to take part in the related work of the Committee, having in mind the negative impact of that decision and stressing the importance of multilateral efforts within

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* Previously issued as part of A/43/23 (Part II).

the framework of the United Nations for the solution of the remaining problems of decolonization. In that regard, the Chairman recalled that the Special Committee had dispatched in the past no fewer than 10 visiting missions to Territories under United Kingdom administration, and expressed the hope that the Special Committee would receive, in the near future, invitations from the United Kingdom to send visiting missions to Territories under its administration. The Chairman undertook to keep the Special Committee apprised of any further developments in his consultations with the administering Powers concerned on that question.

6. At the 1331st meeting, on 1 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item prepared by him on the basis of consultations (A/AC.109/L.1673).

7. At the 1332nd meeting, on 3 August, following statements by the Chairman and by the representative of Norway (A/AC.109/PV.1332), the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection (see para. 11).

8. On 4 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/965) was transmitted to the representatives of the administering Powers concerned for the attention of their respective Governments.

9. In addition to the consideration of the item at the plenary meetings of the Special Committee, as described below, the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in considering the specific Territories referred to it, took into account the relevant provisions of the General Assembly resolutions and decisions mentioned in paragraph 3, as well as previous decisions of the Committee relating to the item.

10. By approving the relevant reports of that Sub-Committee, the Special Committee endorsed a number of conclusions and recommendations concerning the sending of visiting missions to Territories, as reflected in chapter IX of the present report, relating to Tokelau, Anguilla, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Bermuda, the Turks and Caicos Islands, the British Virgin Islands, St. Helena, Guam, American Samoa and the United States Virgin Islands.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

11. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/965), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1332nd meeting, on 3 August 1988, to which reference is made in paragraph 7, is reproduced below:

> The Special Committee,
>
> Having considered the question of sending visiting missions to Territories,
>
> Having examined the report of the Chairman on the question, 2/
>
> Recalling the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee requesting the administering Powers to co-operate fully with the United Nations by permitting the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration,

Conscious of the constructive results achieved as a consequence of United Nations visiting missions in securing first-hand information about the Territories concerned and ascertaining the wishes and aspirations of their peoples regarding their future status, thus enhancing the capacity of the United Nations to assist in the attainment by these peoples of the objectives set forth in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Charter of the United Nations,

Expressing its regret at the decision of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland not to take part in the related work of the Special Committee and noting with serious concern the negative impact which the non-participation of the United Kingdom has had on its work during the year, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under the administration of the United Kingdom,

1. *Stresses* the need to dispatch periodic visiting missions to colonial Territories in order to facilitate the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with respect to these Territories;

2. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to co-operate or continue to co-operate with the United Nations by permitting the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration;

3. *Urges* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to reconsider its decision not to participate in the work of the Special Committee and urges it to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories under its administration;

4. *Requests* its Chairman to continue consultations with the administering Powers concerned regarding the implementation of paragraph 2 of the present resolution and to report thereon to the Special Committee as appropriate.

Notes

1/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/42/23), chap. III, para. 10.

2/ A/AC.109/L.1672.

CHAPTER IV*

ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN NAMIBIA AND IN ALL OTHER TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1329th meeting, on 2 February 1988, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1647), the Special Committee decided, *inter alia*, to take up the above item as a separate item to be considered at its plenary meetings and, as appropriate, by its Sub-Committee on Small Territories in connection with its examination of specific Territories.

2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1331st and 1333rd to 1336th meetings, between 1 and 8 August 1988.

3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including in particular resolution 42/74 of 4 December 1987, relating to foreign economic activities in colonial Territories. The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; and resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration; and resolution 42/71 of 4 December 1987 on the implementation of the Declaration; as well as all other resolutions relating to colonial Territories in Africa. The Committee also took into consideration the relevant documents of other intergovernmental bodies concerned, to which reference is made in the sixth and seventh preambular paragraphs of the decision it adopted on 8 August (see para. 9).

4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on economic conditions, with particular reference to foreign economic activities, in the following Territories: Anguilla (A/AC.109/935), the Cayman Islands (A/AC.109/943), Montserrat (A/AC.109/946), Bermuda (A/AC.109/947), the Turks and Caicos Islands (A/AC.109/952 and Corr.1) and the United States Virgin Islands (A/AC.109/956), and a report on the activities of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia (A/AC.131/286).

5. At the 1331st meeting, on 1 August, the Chairman drew the attention of members to draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1670, which was prepared on the basis of consultations with members of the Bureau.

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* Previously issued as part of A/43/23 (Part III).

6. The general debate on the item took place at the 1333rd to 1336th meetings, on 4, 5 and 8 August. The following Member States took part in the debate: the Syrian Arab Republic, Czechoslovakia, Tunisia and Venezuela, at the 1333rd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1333); India, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Chile and Cuba, at the 1334th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1334); Yugoslavia, China, Ethiopia and the United Republic of Tanzania, at the 1335th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1335); and Mali and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, at the 1336th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1336).

7. At its 1336th meeting, on 8 August, following statements by the representatives of Norway and Chile, the Special Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1670 (see para. 9), it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. The representative of Côte d'Ivoire made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1336).

8. On 11 August, copies of the resolution (A/AC.109/968) were transmitted to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and to the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/968) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1336th meeting, on 8 August 1988, to which reference is made in paragraph 7, is reproduced below:

> *The Special Committee*,
>
> *Having considered* the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa",
>
> *Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, and 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,
>
> *Reaffirming* the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,
>
> *Reaffirming* that any economic or other activity that impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories is in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of all Territories under colonial and racist domination are the heritage of the peoples of those Territories and that the depletive exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests, in particular in Namibia, in association with the occupying régime of South Africa, constitute a direct violation of the rights of the peoples and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the United Nations General Assembly at its forty-second session, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987, 1/ and the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 25 to 28 May 1988, 2/

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the documents adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986, 3/ and the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, 4/ and of the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at Luanda on 22 May 1987, 5/ and the Final communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held in New York on 2 October 1987, 6/

Noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions relating to the subject and that they have failed to implement, in particular, the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 42/74 of 4 December 1987, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments that had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories,

Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests that continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, particularly in the case of Namibia, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the support that the racist minority régime of South Africa continues to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests that are collaborating with the régime in the exploitation of the natural and human resources of the international Territory of Namibia, in the further entrenchment of its illegal racist domination over the Territory and in the strengthening of its system of apartheid, *Strongly condemning* the investment of foreign capital in the production of uranium and the collaboration by certain Western and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that régime with nuclear equipment and technology, enable it to develop nuclear and military capabilities and to become a nuclear Power, thereby promoting South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, are the inviolable and incontestable heritage of the Namibian people and that the exploitation and depletion of those resources, particularly the uranium deposits, as a result of their plunder by South Africa and certain Western and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the Charter, of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 7/ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, 8/ are considered to be illegal, and that they contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia,

Recalling the endorsement by the General Assembly of the decision by the United Nations Council for Namibia that, in the exercise of the Council's rights under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 9/ the Council would proclaim an exclusive economic zone for Namibia, the outer limit of which would be 200 miles, and recalling also the statement by the General Assembly that any action regarding the implementation of the Council's decision should be taken in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, 10/

Expressing its support for the initiation by the United Nations Council for Namibia of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources, as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,

Concerned about any foreign economic, financial and other activities which continue to deprive the indigenous populations of colonial Territories, including certain Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific Ocean regions, of their rights over the wealth of their countries, where the inhabitants of those Territories continue to suffer from a loss of land ownership as a result of the failure of the administering Powers concerned to restrict the sale of land to foreigners, despite the repeated appeals of the General Assembly,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories and the elimination of racism, particularly in South Africa and Namibia, and emphasizing the importance of action by local authorities, trade unions, religious bodies, academic institutions, mass media, solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, in applying pressure on transnational corporations to refrain from any investment or activity in South Africa and Namibia, in encouraging a policy of systematic divestment of any financial or other interest in corporations doing business with South Africa and in counteracting all forms of collaboration with the occupation régime in Namibia,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. Reiterates that any administering or occupying Power that deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Reaffirms that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the perpetuation of colonial domination and racial discrimination in the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories, particularly in Namibia, constitute a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. Condemns the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

5. Condemns the policies of Governments that continue to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, including, in particular, illegally exploiting Namibia's mineral and sea resources, violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and thus obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories;

6. Strongly condemns the collaboration of certain Western and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon those and all other Governments concerned to refrain from supplying that régime, directly or indirectly, with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

7. Strongly condemns the collaboration with the racist minority régime of South Africa of certain Western and other countries as well as transnational corporations that continue to make new investments in South Africa and supply the régime with armaments, nuclear technology and all other materials that are likely to buttress it and thus aggravate the threat to world peace;

8. *Calls upon* all States, in particular certain Western and other States, to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with that régime in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity;

9. *Calls once again upon* all Governments that have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

10. *Calls upon* all States to terminate, or cause to have terminated, any investments in Namibia or loans to the racist minority régime of South Africa and to refrain from any agreements or measures to promote trade or other economic relations with that régime;

11. *Requests* all States that have not yet done so to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to the racist minority régime of South Africa, which uses such assistance to repress the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement;

12. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its continued exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia, leading to the rapid depletion of such resources, in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people, for the creation in the Territory of an economic structure dependent essentially upon its mineral resources and for its illegal extension of the territorial sea and its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia;

13. *Reiterates* that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia are considered to be illegal under international law and declares that consequently South Africa and all the foreign economic interests operating in Namibia are liable to pay damages to the future legitimate Government of an independent Namibia and takes note that the General Assembly called upon the United Nations Council for Namibia, in pursuance of the relevant provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, to continue to take the necessary steps to compile statistical information on the wealth illegally extracted from Namibia, with a view to assessing the extent of compensation eventually due to an independent Namibia;

14. *Calls upon* those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that have not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies concerned so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa;

15. *Reiterates* that the exploitation and plundering of the marine and other natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, including the activities of those transnational corporations that are engaged in the exploitation and export of the Territory's uranium ores and

other resources, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, are considered to be illegal, that they contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia;

16. Condemns the plunder of Namibian uranium and calls upon the Governments of all States, particularly those whose nationals and corporations are involved in the mining and processing of Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate measures in compliance with the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including the practice of requiring negative certificates of origin, to prohibit and prevent State-owned and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from dealing in Namibian uranium and from engaging in uranium-prospecting activities in Namibia;

17. Requests the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operate the Urenco uranium enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo, 11/ which regulates the activities of Urenco;

18. Reiterates its request to all States, pending the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take legislative, administrative and other measures, individually or collectively, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, most recently resolution 42/14 of 6 November 1987, and encourages those Governments that have recently taken certain unilateral sanction measures against the South African régime to take further measures;

19. Calls once again upon all States to discontinue all economic, financial and trade co-operation with the racist minority régime of South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into any relations with South Africa, purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, that may lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory;

20. Invites all Governments and organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure, in particular, that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

21. Urges the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development and requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories;

22. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to abolish all discriminatory and unjust wage systems and working conditions prevailing in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

23. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign economic interests and, in respect of Namibia, the support they render to the racist minority régime of South Africa;

24. Appeals to mass media, trade unions and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to co-ordinate and intensify their efforts to mobilize international public opinion against the policy of the apartheid régime of South Africa and to work for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against that régime and for encouraging a policy of systematic and genuine divestment from corporations doing business in South Africa;

25. Decides to continue to monitor closely the situation in the remaining colonial Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples, at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories and at speeding their accession to independence and, in that connection, requests the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the peoples of the Territories under their administration are not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests;

26. Decides to keep the item under continuous review.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

10. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1329th and 1331st meetings, on 2 February and 1 August 1988, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa", *Having examined* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item, 12/

Taking into consideration the relevant chapters of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, 13/

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, and 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity that impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories is in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of all Territories under colonial and racist domination are the heritage of the peoples of those Territories and that the depletive exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests, in particular in Namibia, in association with the occupying régime of South Africa, constitute a direct violation of the rights of the peoples and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the United Nations General Assembly at its forty-second session, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987, 1/ and the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 25 to 28 May 1988, 2/

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the documents adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986, 3/ and the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, 4/ and of the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at Luanda on 22 May 1987, 5/ and the Final communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held in New York on 2 October 1987, 6/

Noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions relating to the subject and that they have failed to implement, in particular, the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 42/74 of 4 December 1987, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments that had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories,

Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests that continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, particularly in the case of Namibia, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the support that the racist minority régime of South Africa continues to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests that are collaborating with the régime in the exploitation of the natural and human resources of the international Territory of Namibia, in the further entrenchment of its illegal racist domination over the Territory and in the strengthening of its system of apartheid,

Strongly condemning the investment of foreign capital in the production of uranium and the collaboration by certain Western and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that régime with nuclear equipment and technology, enable it to develop nuclear and military capabilities and to become a nuclear Power, thereby promoting South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, are the inviolable and incontestable heritage of the Namibian people and that the exploitation and depletion of those resources, particularly the uranium deposits, as a result of their plunder by South Africa and certain Western and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the Charter, of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 7/ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, 8/ are considered to be illegal, and that they contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia,

Recalling its endorsement of the decision by the United Nations Council for Namibia that, in the exercise of the Council's rights under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 9/ the Council would proclaim an exclusive economic zone for Namibia, the outer limit of which would be 200 miles, and recalling also its statement that any action regarding the implementation of the Council's decision should be taken in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, 10/

Expressing its support for the initiation by the United Nations Council for Namibia of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources, as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,

Concerned about any foreign economic, financial and other activities which continue to deprive the indigenous populations of colonial Territories, including certain Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific Ocean regions, of their rights over the wealth of their countries, where the inhabitants of those Territories continue to suffer from a loss of land ownership as a result of the failure of the administering Powers concerned to restrict the sale of land to foreigners, despite the repeated appeals of the General Assembly,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories and the elimination of racism, particularly in South Africa and Namibia, and emphasizing the importance of action by local authorities, trade unions, religious bodies, academic institutions, mass media, solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, in applying pressure on transnational corporations to refrain from any investment or activity in South Africa and Namibia, in encouraging a policy of systematic divestment of any financial or other interest in corporations doing business with South Africa and in counteracting all forms of collaboration with the occupation régime in Namibia,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. Reiterates that any administering or occupying Power that deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Reaffirms that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the perpetuation of colonial domination and racial discrimination in the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories, particularly in Namibia, constitute a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. Condemns the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

5. Condemns the policies of Governments that continue to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, including, in particular, illegally exploiting Namibia's mineral and sea resources, violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and thus obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories;

6. Strongly condemns the collaboration of certain Western and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon those and all other Governments concerned to refrain from supplying that régime, directly or indirectly, with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

7. Strongly condemns the collaboration with the racist minority régime of South Africa of certain Western and other countries as well as transnational corporations that continue to make new investments in South Africa and supply the régime with armaments, nuclear technology and all other materials that are likely to buttress it and thus aggravate the threat to world peace;

8. Calls upon all States, in particular certain Western and other States, to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with that régime in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity;

9. Calls once again upon all Governments that have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

10. Calls upon all States to terminate, or cause to have terminated, any investments in Namibia or loans to the racist minority régime of South Africa and to refrain from any agreements or measures to promote trade or other economic relations with that régime;

11. Requests all States that have not yet done so to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to the racist minority régime of South Africa, which uses such assistance to repress the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement;

12. Strongly condemns South Africa for its continued exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia, leading to the rapid depletion of such resources, in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people, for the creation in the Territory of an economic structure dependent essentially upon its mineral resources and for its illegal extension of the territorial sea and its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia;

13. Reiterates that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia are considered to be illegal under international law and declares that consequently South Africa and all the foreign economic interests operating in Namibia are liable to pay damages to the future legitimate Government of an independent Namibia and takes note that the General Assembly called upon the United Nations Council for Namibia, in pursuance of the relevant provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, to continue to take the necessary steps to compile statistical information on the wealth illegally extracted from Namibia, with a view to assessing the extent of compensation eventually due to an independent Namibia;

14. Calls upon those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that have not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies concerned so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa;

15. Reiterates that the exploitation and plundering of the marine and other natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, including the activities of those transnational corporations that are engaged in the exploitation and export of the Territory's uranium ores and other resources, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, are considered to be illegal, that they contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia;

16. Condemns the plunder of Namibian uranium and calls upon the Governments of all States, particularly those whose nationals and corporations are involved in the mining and processing of Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate measures in compliance with the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including the practice of requiring negative certificates of origin, to prohibit and prevent State-owned and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from dealing in Namibian uranium and from engaging in uranium-prospecting activities in Namibia;

17. Requests the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operate the Urenco uranium enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo, 11/ which regulates the activities of Urenco;

18. Reiterates its request to all States, pending the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take legislative, administrative and other measures, individually or collectively, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically,

economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, most recently resolution 42/14 of 6 November 1987, and encourages those Governments that have recently taken certain unilateral sanction measures against the South African régime to take further measures;

19. Calls once again upon all States to discontinue all economic, financial and trade co-operation with the racist minority régime of South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into any relations with South Africa, purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, that may lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory;

20. Invites all Governments and organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure, in particular, that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

21. Urges the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development and requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories;

22. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to abolish all discriminatory and unjust wage systems and working conditions prevailing in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

23. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign economic interests and, in respect of Namibia, the support they render to the racist minority régime of South Africa;

24. Appeals to mass media, trade unions and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to co-ordinate and intensify their efforts to mobilize international public opinion against the policy of the apartheid régime of South Africa and to work for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against that régime and for encouraging a policy of systematic and genuine divestment from corporations doing business in South Africa;

25. Decides to continue to monitor closely the situation in the remaining colonial Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples, at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories and at speeding their accession to

independence and, in that connection, requests the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the peoples of the Territories under their administration are not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests;

26. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

Notes

1/ A/42/681, annex.

2/ A/43/398, annex II.

3/ See Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

4/ See Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three.

5/ A/42/325-S/18901, annex. See also Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/42/24, part two, chap. III, para. 203

6/ A/42/631-S/19187, annex.

7/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.

8/ Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports, 1971, p. 16.

9/ Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

10/ General Assembly resolution 42/14 A, para. 67.

11/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 795, No. 11326.

12/ The present chapter.

13/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/43/24), part two, chap. VI, sect. C, and part four, chap. IV, sect. C.

CHAPTER V*

MILITARY ACTIVITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS BY COLONIAL POWERS IN TERRITORIES UNDER THEIR ADMINISTRATION WHICH MIGHT BE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1329th meeting, on 2 February 1988, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1647), the Special Committee decided, *inter alia*, to take up the above question as a separate item to be considered at its plenary meetings and, as appropriate, by its Sub-Committee on Small Territories in connection with its examination of specific Territories.

2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1331st and 1333rd to 1336th meetings, between 1 and 8 August 1988.

3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 42/71 of 4 December 1987. By paragraph 10 of that resolution, the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers "to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories, to refrain from establishing new ones and not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 42/417 of 4 December 1987, by paragraph 13 of which the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on military activities and arrangements in the following Territories: Bermuda (A/AC.109/948), Guam (A/AC.109/949) and the United States Virgin Islands (A/AC.109/954), and a report on the military situation in and relating to Namibia (A/AC.131/283).

5. At the 1331st meeting, on 1 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft consensus (A/AC.109/L.1671 and Corr.1) prepared on the basis of consultations with members of the Bureau.

6. The general debate on the item took place at the 1333rd to 1336th meetings, on 4, 5 and 8 August. The following Member States took part in the debate: the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia, at the 1333rd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1333); India,

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* Previously issued as part of A/43/23 (Part III).

Afghanistan, Indonesia and Cuba, at the 1334th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1334); Yugoslavia, China and the United Republic of Tanzania, at the 1335th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1335); and Mali and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, at the 1336th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1336).

7. At its 1336th meeting, on 8 August, following statements by the representatives of Norway and Chile, the Special Committee adopted draft consensus A/AC.109/L.1671 and Corr.1 (see para. 9), it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. The representative of Côte d'Ivoire made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1336).

8. On 10 August, copies of the consensus (A/AC.109/969) were transmitted to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and to OAU.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the consensus (A/AC.109/969) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1336th meeting, on 8 August 1988, to which reference is made in paragraph 7, is reproduced below:

> 1. The Special Committee, having considered the item entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" and recalling its decision of 12 August 1987 on the item, 1/ deplores the fact that the colonial Powers concerned have taken no steps to implement the request that the General Assembly has repeatedly addressed to them, most recently in paragraph 10 of its resolution 42/71 of 4 December 1987, to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.
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> 2. In recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the populations of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Powers concerned and other countries in those Territories, the Committee urges the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

3. The Special Committee reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration that are detrimental to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Committee once again calls upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate immediately and unconditionally such activities and to eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular with paragraph 9 of the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980.

4. The Special Committee reiterates that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

5. The Special Committee notes with serious concern that, in southern Africa in general, and in and around Namibia in particular, a critical situation continues to prevail as a result of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory and its inhuman repression of the people of South Africa. The racist régime has resorted to desperate measures in order to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of those peoples and, in its escalating war against them and their national liberation movements, struggling for freedom, justice and independence, the régime has repeatedly committed acts of armed aggression against the neighbouring independent African States, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, which have caused extensive loss of human lives and destruction of the economic infrastructure. The Committee condemns the racist régime of South Africa for its utilization of the illegally occupied international Territory of Namibia as a springboard for perpetrating armed invasions, subversion, destabilization and aggression against neighbouring African States, in particular Angola; and declares that the policy of aggression and destabilization pursued by Pretoria not only undermines the peace and stability of the southern African region but also constitutes a threat to international peace and security, and demands the cessation forthwith of all such acts of aggression.

6. The Special Committee strongly condemns South Africa for its military buildup in Namibia, its persistent acts of aggression and subversion against neighbouring African States, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its proclamation of a so-called security zone in Namibia, its forced recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people and carry out its attacks against independent African States, in particular the front-line States, its illegal use of Namibian territory for acts of aggression against independent African States and its forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes. The Committee calls upon all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training, financing and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. It condemns the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Committee urges that the Security Council consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee

established under its resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 2/ and that it adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Committee also calls for the scrupulous observance of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining all States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The Committee is particularly mindful in that regard of a series of resolutions adopted by the Security Council, 3/ the General Assembly, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth, and a number of intergovernmental and regional organizations.

7. The Special Committee demands the urgent dismantling of all military bases in the international Territory of Namibia and calls for the immediate cessation of the war of oppression waged by the racist minority régime against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative. Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia to achieve their freedom and independence, the Committee appeals to all States to render sustained and increased moral and political support, as well as assistance in all fields, to the South West Africa People's Organization to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

8. The Special Committee considers that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime of South Africa, with its infamous record of violence and aggression, constitutes a further effort on its part to terrorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission while also posing a threat to all mankind. The Committee condemns the continuing support to the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields. In this context the Committee expresses its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between the racist régime of South Africa and certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries in the military and nuclear fields. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such collaboration and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability.

9. The Special Committee, noting that the militarization of Namibia and the regimentation of its people have led to forced conscription, to a greatly increasing flow of refugees and to a tragic disorganization of the family life of the Namibian people, strongly condemns the forcible and wholesale displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political purposes and the introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians and declares that all measures by the illegal occupation régime to enforce military conscription in Namibia are null and void. In this connection, the Committee urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the apartheid régime's oppressive policies in Namibia and South Africa to flee into the neighbouring States.

10. In recalling General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, by which the Assembly strongly urged States to

cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally, the Special Committee strongly condemns the continuing collaboration of certain countries with the racist régime in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields. The Committee expresses its conviction that continuing military collaboration strengthens the aggressive military machinery of the Pretoria régime and thus constitutes a hostile action against the people of Namibia and the front-line States. Furthermore, such collaboration is in contravention of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977), undermines international solidarity against the *apartheid* régime and helps to perpetuate that régime's illegal occupation of Namibia. The Committee thus calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration.

11. The Special Committee deprecates the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations. The large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources for this purpose diverts resources that could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned and is thus contrary to the interests of their populations.

12. The Special Committee requests the Secretary-General to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

13. The Special Committee decides, subject to any directives that the General Assembly may give in this connection at its forty-third session, to continue to consider the item at its next session.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

10. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1329th and 1331st meetings, on 2 February and 1 August 1988, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

1. The General Assembly, having considered the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to an item on the agenda of the Special Committee entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" 4/ and recalling its decision 42/417 of 4 December 1987 on the question, deplores the

fact that the colonial Powers concerned have taken no steps to implement the request that the Assembly has repeatedly addressed to them, most recently in paragraph 10 of its resolution 42/71 of 4 December 1987, to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

2. In recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the General Assembly reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the populations of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Powers concerned and other countries in those Territories, the Assembly urges the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

3. The General Assembly reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration that are detrimental to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Assembly once again calls upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate immediately and unconditionally such activities and to eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, in particular with paragraph 9 of the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980.

4. The General Assembly reiterates that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

5. The General Assembly notes with serious concern that, in southern Africa in general, and in and around Namibia in particular, a critical situation continues to prevail as a result of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory and its inhuman repression of the people of South Africa. The racist régime has resorted to desperate measures in order to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of those peoples and, in its escalating war against them and their national liberation movements, struggling for freedom, justice and independence, the régime has repeatedly committed acts of armed aggression against the neighbouring independent African States, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, which have caused extensive loss of human lives and destruction of the economic infrastructure. The Assembly condemns the racist régime of South

Africa for its utilization of the illegally occupied international Territory of Namibia as a springboard for perpetrating armed invasions, subversion, destabilization and aggression against neighbouring African States, in particular Angola; and declares that the policy of aggression and destabilization pursued by Pretoria not only undermines the peace and stability of the southern African region but also constitutes a threat to international peace and security, and demands the cessation forthwith of all such acts of aggression.

6. The General Assembly strongly condemns South Africa for its military buildup in Namibia, its persistent acts of aggression and subversion against neighbouring African States, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its proclamation of a so-called security zone in Namibia, its forced recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people and carry out its attacks against independent African States, in particular the front-line States, its illegal use of Namibian territory for acts of aggression against independent African States and its forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes. The Assembly calls upon all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training, financing and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. It condemns the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Assembly urges that the Security Council consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 2/ and that it adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Assembly also calls for the scrupulous observance of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining all States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The Assembly is particularly mindful in that regard of a series of resolutions adopted by the Security Council, 3/ the General Assembly, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth, and a number of intergovernmental and regional organizations.

7. The General Assembly demands the urgent dismantling of all military bases in the international Territory of Namibia and calls for the immediate cessation of the war of oppression waged by the racist minority régime against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative. Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia to achieve their freedom and independence, the Assembly appeals to all States to render sustained and increased moral and political support, as well as assistance in all fields, to the South West Africa People's Organization to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

8. The General Assembly considers that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime of South Africa, with its infamous record of violence and aggression, constitutes a further effort on its part to terrorize

and intimidate independent States in the region into submission while also posing a threat to all mankind. The Assembly condemns the continuing support to the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields. In this context, the Assembly expresses its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between the racist régime of South Africa and certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries in the military and nuclear fields. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such collaboration and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability.

9. The General Assembly, noting that the militarization of Namibia and the regimentation of its people have led to forced conscription, to a greatly increasing flow of refugees and to a tragic disorganization of the family life of the Namibian people, strongly condemns the forcible and wholesale displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political purposes and the introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians and declares that all measures by the illegal occupation régime to enforce military conscription in Namibia are null and void. In this connection, the Assembly urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the apartheid régime's oppressive policies in Namibia and South Africa to flee into the neighbouring States.

10. The General Assembly, in recalling its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, by which it strongly urged States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally, strongly condemns the continuing collaboration of certain countries with the racist régime in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields. The Assembly expresses its conviction that continuing military collaboration strengthens the aggressive military machinery of the Pretoria régime and thus constitutes a hostile action against the people of Namibia and the front-line States. Furthermore, such collaboration is in contravention of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977), undermines international solidarity against the apartheid régime and helps to perpetuate that régime's illegal occupation of Namibia. The Assembly thus calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration.

11. The General Assembly deprecates the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations. The large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources for this purpose diverts resources that could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned and is thus contrary to the interests of their populations.

12. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

13. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

Notes

1/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/42/23), chap. V, para. 10.

2/ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980*, document S/14179.

3/ Security Council resolutions 567 (1985) of 20 June 1985, 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985, 574 (1985) of 7 October 1985, 577 (1985) of 6 December 1985, 580 (1985) of 30 December 1985, 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986, 602 (1987) of 25 November 1987 and 606 (1987) of 23 December 1987.

4/ The present chapter.

CHAPTER VI*

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1329th meeting, on 2 February 1988, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1647), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the above item separately, to be considered at its plenary meetings and by the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance.

2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1331st and 1333rd to 1337th meetings, between 1 and 9 August 1988.

3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 42/75 of 4 December 1987 concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. By paragraph 28 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session". The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration. The Committee was also guided by the relevant provisions of other Assembly resolutions, particularly resolution 42/14 of 6 November 1987 concerning Namibia.

4. The Special Committee also took into account the provisions of resolution 1988/53 of the Economic and Social Council, adopted at its 88th plenary meeting, on 26 July 1988. By paragraph 16 of that resolution, the Council drew "the attention of the Special Committee ... to the present resolution and to the discussion on the subject at the second regular session of 1988 of the Economic and Social Council" (E/1988/SR.38). Further, the Committee took into consideration the relevant documents of other intergovernmental bodies concerned, to which reference is made in the fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs of the resolution it adopted on 9 August (see para. 16).

5. On the basis of the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance of 5 April and following consultations in that regard by the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee, the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance heard a statement by Mr. Jim Morrell, Center for International Policy, at its 454th meeting, on 4 May 1988 (GA/COL/2628).

6. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/43/355 and Add.1 and 2), submitted in response to the request addressed to him by the General Assembly in paragraph 25 of

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* Previously issued as part of A/43/23 (Part IV).

resolution 42/75, containing information on action taken by the organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations referred to above.

7. At the 1331st meeting, on 1 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance introduced the 267th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1664 and Add.1). The report contained an account of the consultations held by the Sub-Committee during the year at Headquarters with representatives of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Also contained in the report were the Sub-Committee's conclusions and recommendations on the item (A/AC.109/L.1664, para. 6). The 269th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1667), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1331st meeting, also contains a reference to the item.

8. At the 1333rd meeting, on 4 August, the Chairman drew attention to the relevant documentation, including the report on his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council under the terms of paragraph 26 of General Assembly resolution 42/75 (A/AC.109/L.1665 and E/1988/81).

9. During the course of his statement at the same meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1333), the Chairman reported on his participation in the work of the Third Committee of the Economic and Social Council in connection with its consideration of the item during the Council's second regular session held at Geneva in July.

10. The general debate on the item took place at the 1333rd to 1336th meetings, between 4 and 8 August. The following Member States and specialized agencies took part in the debate: WHO, at the 1333rd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1333); India, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Cuba, UNESCO and the ILO, at the 1334th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1334); the World Bank and the United Republic of Tanzania, at the 1335th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1335); and IMF, at the 1336th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1336). At the 1335th meeting, on 8 August, the representative of the World Bank replied to questions put to him by the representative of India (A/AC.109/PV.1335). At the 1337th meeting, on 9 August, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, during the course of his statement on Western Sahara, referred to the item (A/AC.109/PV.1337).

11. At the 1335th meeting, on 8 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1677), submitted by Afghanistan, Bulgaria, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Mali, Sierra Leone, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania.

12. At the 1337th meeting, on 9 August, the representative of Bulgaria introduced the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1677) on behalf of the sponsors (A/AC.109/PV.1337).

13. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Trinidad and Tobago and Norway (A/AC.109/PV.1337), the Special Committee adopted the 267th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1664) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see annex to the present chapter), it being understood that reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting

(A/AC.109/PV.1337). Statements were made by the representatives of Chile and Côte d'Ivoire (A/AC.109/PV.1337).

14. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Norway and Chile (A/AC.109/PV.1337), the Special Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1677 (see para. 16), it being understood that reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1337). The Chairman made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1337).

15. On 10 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/970), together with a copy of the 267th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1664), was transmitted to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system. On 12 August, the text of the resolution was transmitted to all States.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

16. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/970) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1337th meeting, on 9 August 1988, to which reference is made in paragraph 14, is reproduced below:

> The Special Committee,
>
> Having examined the reports submitted by the Secretary-General, 1/ the Chairman 2/ and the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance 3/ on the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",
>
> Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, and resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly on this subject, including in particular resolution 42/75 of 4 December 1987,
>
> Recalling also General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, S-14/1 of 20 September 1986 and 42/14 of 6 November 1987 on the question of Namibia,
>
> Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia, 4/ the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, 5/ the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987, 6/ and the Final communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held in New York on 2 October 1987, 7/
>
> Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries,

held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, 8/ and of the resolution on the question of Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988, 9/

Aware that the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence is in its crucial stage and has sharply intensified as a consequence of the stepped-up aggression of the illegal colonialist régime of Pretoria against the people of the Territory and the increased support rendered to that régime by its allies, coupled with efforts to deprive the Namibian people of their hard-won victories in the liberation struggle, and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community decisively to intensify concerted action in support of the people of Namibia and their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, for the attainment of their goal,

Concerned that the policy of "constructive engagement" with the *apartheid* régime of South Africa and the "linkage", as well as economic and military collaboration maintained by certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries with Pretoria, have only encouraged and strengthened the racist régime in its continued illegal occupation and massive militarization and exploitation of Namibia in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned at the continued imperialist and neo-colonialist support for South Africa's oppressive and aggressive policies in Namibia and with respect to independent States in southern Africa, in particular the front-line States, as exemplified by the discussions and resolutions of the Security Council,

Conscious of the worsening of the situation in southern Africa because of South Africa's racist policies of oppression, aggression and occupation which constitute a clear threat to world peace and security, and condemning the continuing breach by South Africa of the obligations assumed by it under the Charter of the United Nations and its persistent non-compliance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Deeply conscious of the continuing critical need of the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, and of the peoples of other colonial Territories for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in their struggle for liberation from colonial rule and in their efforts to achieve and consolidate their national independence,

Deeply concerned that, although there has been progress in the extension of assistance to refugees from Namibia, the actions taken hitherto by the organizations concerned in providing assistance to the people of the Territory through their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, still remain inadequate to meet the urgent and growing needs of the Namibian people,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements,

Expressing its firm belief that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, on the one hand, and the Organization of African Unity and the South West Africa People's Organization, on the other, will help these agencies and organizations to overcome procedural and other difficulties which have impeded or delayed the implementation of some assistance programmes,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 42/14 C of 6 November 1987 in which it requested all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to grant full membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, so that the Council may participate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia in the work of those agencies and organizations,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance it has extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in connection with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Expressing its appreciation also to the Governments of the front-line States for the steadfast support extended to the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, in their just and legitimate struggle for the attainment of freedom and independence despite increased armed attacks by the forces of the racist régime of South Africa, and aware of the particular needs of those Governments for assistance in that connection,

Noting the support given by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/9 A of 4 November 1977,

Deploring the continued co-operation with and assistance rendered to South Africa by certain specialized agencies in the financial, economic, technical and other fields in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, thus enhancing neo-colonialist practices in the system of international relations,

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance which is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

1. Takes note of the report of its Chairman on his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council 2/ and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom; 10/

2. Takes note of the report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and the conclusions and recommendations contained therein; 3/

3. Reaffirms that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their spheres of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

4. Reaffirms also that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements;

5. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

6. Expresses its concern that the assistance extended thus far by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, is far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned;

7. Reiterates its conviction that the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should refrain from taking any action that might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the Territory of Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa;

8. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold from the racist régime of South Africa any form of co-operation and assistance in the financial, economic, technical and other fields and to discontinue all support to that régime until the people of Namibia have exercised fully their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia and until the inhuman system of apartheid has been totally eradicated;

9. Regrets that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund continue to maintain links with the racist régime of Pretoria, expresses the view that all links should be discontinued and, pending that action, calls upon those organizations not to extend any support or loans to that régime;

10. Urges once again the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to draw the particular attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution, inter alia, with a view to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia;

11. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples struggling for liberation from colonial rule, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

12. Requests once again the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all moral and material assistance to the newly independent and emerging States so as to enable them to achieve genuine economic independence;

13. Reiterates its recommendation that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements directly or, where appropriate, through the Organization of African Unity, and review and introduce greater flexibility in their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects so as to be able to extend the necessary assistance without delay to help the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

14. Recommends that a separate item on assistance to national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity should be included in the agenda of future high-level meetings between the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to strengthening further the existing measures of co-ordination of action to ensure the best use of available resources for assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories;

15. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

16. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to extend, as a matter of priority, substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in order to enable them to support more effectively the struggle of the people of

Namibia for freedom and independence and to resist the violation of their territorial integrity by the armed forces of the racist régime of South Africa directly or, as in Angola and Mozambique, through puppet groups in the service of Pretoria;

17. Welcomes the establishment by the non-aligned countries of the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund and invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Fund in the common objective of providing emergency assistance to the front-line States and national liberation movements in southern Africa in their struggle against the apartheid régime;

18. Notes with satisfaction the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, and calls upon those agencies and organizations that have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay;

19. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of colonial Territories, particularly in the development of their economies;

20. Draws the particular attention of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to Security Council resolution 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985, in which the Council condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia and declared that action to be illegal and null and void;

21. Recommends that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

22. Draws the attention of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/118, in particular to those provisions calling upon the agencies and organizations to render all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements;

23. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the provisions of paragraph 14 above, to formulate, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity where appropriate, and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular

specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

24. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

25. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

26. Requests the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General on their implementation of the present resolution;

27. Decides, subject to any directives the General Assembly might wish to give at its forty-third session, to continue to examine the question and to report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

17. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1329th and 1331st meetings, on 2 February and 1 August 1988, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having examined the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Having examined the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General, 1/ and the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2/

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/118 of

11 December 1980, and its resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, as well as all other relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 42/75 of 4 December 1987,

Recalling also its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, S-14/1 of 20 September 1986 and 42/14 of 6 November 1987 on the question of Namibia,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia, 4/ the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, 5/ the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987, 6/ and the Final communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held in New York on 2 October 1987, 7/

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, 8/ and of the resolution on the question of Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988, 9/

Aware that the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence is in its crucial stage and has sharply intensified as a consequence of the stepped-up aggression of the illegal colonialist régime of Pretoria against the people of the Territory and the increased support rendered to that régime by its allies, coupled with efforts to deprive the Namibian people of their hard-won victories in the liberation struggle, and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community decisively to intensify concerted action in support of the people of Namibia and their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, for the attainment of their goal,

Concerned that the policy of "constructive engagement" with the apartheid régime of South Africa and the "linkage", as well as economic and military collaboration maintained by certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries with Pretoria, have only encouraged and strengthened the racist régime in its continued illegal occupation and massive militarization and exploitation of Namibia in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned at the continued imperialist and neo-colonialist support for South Africa's oppressive and aggressive policies in Namibia and with respect to independent States in southern Africa, in particular the front-line States, as exemplified by the discussions and resolutions of the Security Council,

Conscious of the worsening of the situation in southern Africa because of South Africa's racist policies of oppression, aggression and occupation which constitute a clear threat to world peace and security, and condemning the continuing breach by South Africa of the obligations assumed by it under the

Charter of the United Nations and its persistent non-compliance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Deeply conscious of the continuing critical need of the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, and of the peoples of other colonial Territories for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in their struggle for liberation from colonial rule and in their efforts to achieve and consolidate their national independence,

Deeply concerned that, although there has been progress in the extension of assistance to refugees from Namibia, the actions taken hitherto by the organizations concerned in providing assistance to the people of the Territory through their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, still remain inadequate to meet the urgent and growing needs of the Namibian people,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements,

Expressing its firm belief that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, on the one hand, and the Organization of African Unity and the South West Africa People's Organization, on the other, will help these agencies and organizations to overcome procedural and other difficulties which have impeded or delayed the implementation of some assistance programmes,

Recalling its resolution 42/14 C of 6 November 1987 in which it requested all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to grant full membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, so that the Council may participate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia in the work of those agencies and organizations,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance it has extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in connection with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Expressing its appreciation also to the Governments of the front-line States for the steadfast support extended to the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, in their just and legitimate struggle for the attainment of freedom and independence despite increased armed attacks by the forces of the racist régime of South Africa, and aware of the particular needs of those Governments for assistance in that connection,

Noting the support given by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the implementation of the

Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/9 A of 4 November 1977,

Deploring the continued co-operation with and assistance rendered to South Africa by certain specialized agencies in the financial, economic, technical and other fields in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, thus enhancing neo-colonialist practices in the system of international relations,

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance which is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item; 11/

2. Reaffirms that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their spheres of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reaffirms also that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements;

4. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

5. Expresses its concern that the assistance extended thus far by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, is far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned;

6. Reiterates its conviction that the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should refrain from

taking any action that might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the Territory of Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa;

7. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold from the racist régime of South Africa any form of co-operation and assistance in the financial, economic, technical and other fields and to discontinue all support to that régime until the people of Namibia have exercised fully their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia and until the inhuman system of apartheid has been totally eradicated;

8. Regrets that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund continue to maintain links with the racist régime of Pretoria, expresses the view that all links should be discontinued and, pending that action, calls upon those organizations not to extend any support or loans to that régime;

9. Urges once again the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to draw the particular attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution, inter alia, with a view to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia;

10. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples struggling for liberation from colonial rule, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

11. Requests once again the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all moral and material assistance to the newly independent and emerging States so as to enable them to achieve genuine economic independence;

12. Reiterates its recommendation that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements directly or, where appropriate, through the Organization of African Unity, and review and introduce greater flexibility in their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects so as to be able to extend the necessary assistance without delay to help the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

13. Recommends that a separate item on assistance to national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity should be included in the agenda of future high-level meetings between the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to

strengthening further the existing measures of co-ordination of action to ensure the best use of available resources for assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories;

14. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

15. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to extend, as a matter of priority, substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in order to enable them to support more effectively the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence and to resist the violation of their territorial integrity by the armed forces of the racist régime of South Africa directly or, as in Angola and Mozambique, through puppet groups in the service of Pretoria;

16. Welcomes the establishment by the non-aligned countries of the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund and invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Fund in the common objective of providing emergency assistance to the front-line States and national liberation movements in southern Africa in their struggle against the apartheid régime;

17. Notes with satisfaction the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, and calls upon those agencies and organizations that have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay;

18. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of colonial Territories, particularly in the development of their economies;

19. Draws the particular attention of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to Security Council resolution 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985, in which the Council condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia and declared that action to be illegal and null and void;

20. Recommends that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

21. Draws the attention of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/118, in particular to those provisions calling upon the agencies and organizations to render all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements;

22. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the provisions of paragraph 13 above, to formulate, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity where appropriate, and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

23. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

24. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

25. Requests the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General on their implementation of the present resolution;

26. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the item and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

Notes

1/ A/43/355 and Add.1-3.

2/ A/AC.109/L.1665.

3/ A/AC.109/L.1664 and Add.1.

4/ See Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three.

Notes (continued)

5/ See Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

6/ A/42/325-S/18901, annex; see also Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/42/24), part two, chap. III, para. 203.

7/ A/42/631-S/19187, annex.

8/ A/41/697-S/18392, annex.

9/ See A/43/398, annex I.

10/ E/1988/81.

11/ The present chapter.

Annex

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS, INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE*

Chairman: Miss Tatiana BROSNAKOVA (Czechoslovakia)

...

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) The Sub-Committee notes with deep concern the further deterioration of the situation in and around Namibia as a result of the obdurate refusal of the racist minority régime of Pretoria to comply with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. The Sub-Committee condemns the extensive links and collaboration between the apartheid régime of South Africa and certain Western countries, especially the United States of America and Israel, in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear, military and other fields.

(2) The Sub-Committee recognizes the important role of the front-line States in the liberation struggle in southern Africa and urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to extend within their competence, as a matter of priority, substantial material and other assistance to the front-line States in order to enable them to support the liberation struggle in southern Africa, and particularly in Namibia, more effectively and to resist the violation of their sovereignty and territorial integrity by the troops of the racist régime of South Africa.

(3) The Sub-Committee reiterates its firm position that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their spheres of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(4) The Sub-Committee commends those specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system that have continued to co-operate with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in the implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions. The Sub-Committee urges those that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, particularly on the assistance provided to colonial peoples and their national liberation movements.

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* The complete text of the report was previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1664 and Add.1.

(5) Once again, the Sub-Committee recommends that the attention of all specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should be drawn to the principle that recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the increase by the United Nations system of its moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories, in particular in southern Africa, and their national liberation movements recognized by OAU.

(6) The Sub-Committee continues to urge the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to render or to continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples struggling for their liberation, particularly in southern Africa. In this connection, the Sub-Committee is of the opinion that all organizations concerned should initiate, in the case of those that have not yet done so, or broaden contacts and co-operation with those peoples and their national liberation movements directly or, where appropriate, through the relevant international bodies, particularly OAU, and should work out and implement concrete programmes of assistance for those peoples with the active co-operation of their national liberation movements. The Sub-Committee is of the view that the assistance provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their internationally recognized national liberation movements should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions conducive to development after these peoples have exercised their right to self-determination and independence, taking into consideration the need to preserve indigenous cultures and traditions, as well as the benefits they may provide for development.

(7) The Sub-Committee urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of the small Territories, particularly in the development of their economies.

(8) The Sub-Committee commends the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system that enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU and by the United Nations to participate fully as observers in the proceedings of these organizations relating to matters concerning their countries and calls upon those agencies and organizations that have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay. The Sub-Committee notes with satisfaction the inclusion of Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the membership of various specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system.

(9) The Sub-Committee notes with satisfaction that the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), continue to be the beneficiaries of a number of programmes established within the framework of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, and that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in co-operation with SWAPO, continues to represent the people of Namibia at meetings of the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system. The Sub-Committee urges those agencies

and organizations to increase their assistance to SWAPO, as well as to the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and to increase their fund-raising activities, in particular among those developed States that have thus far not given voluntary contributions.

(10) The Sub-Committee underlines the importance of co-ordination at the country, regional and Headquarters levels of the programmes of assistance provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements, particularly those in southern Africa recognized by OAU. The Sub-Committee considers that such co-ordination would enable the peoples concerned to derive the maximum benefit from those programmes.

(11) The Sub-Committee reiterates its firm conviction that, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, all specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should take all necessary measures to stop all collaboration with or assistance to the racist régime of South Africa in financial, economic, technical, nuclear or other fields so as to compel that régime to implement the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning Namibia, apartheid and neighbouring States. The Sub-Committee is also of the view that these organizations should discontinue all collaboration with and support to that régime until it withdraws its troops from, and terminates its continued illegal occupation of, Namibia, until the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence is regained and until apartheid has been eradicated and a non-racial, united and democratic State based on the will of all South African people has been established in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. The Sub-Committee reiterates also its conviction that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should refrain from taking any action that might imply recognition of, support for or legitimization of the domination of the Territory by that régime. The Sub-Committee commends all those agencies and organizations that have terminated relations with the racist South African régime and recommends that the Special Committee should request the General Assembly to hold accountable those agencies and organizations that continue to co-operate with, and extend this kind of assistance to, South Africa.

(12) The Sub-Committee takes note of the statement made by the representative of the World Bank before the Sub-Committee on 7 April 1988, in which he indicated that South Africa was a member of the Bank but that the Bank had not granted any loans to South Africa since 1966 and that all loans made to, or guaranteed by, South Africa up to that time had been fully repaid. Therefore, the Bank did not have any outstanding loans to South Africa. Also, the last election for Executive Directors of the Bank Group in which South Africa had participated had been the one held in 1972; as a result, it was not represented on the Board of Executive Directors of the Bank, the International Development Association (IDA) or the International Finance Corporation (IFC). In this connection, the Sub-Committee regrets that the World Bank continues to maintain certain financial and technical links with racist South Africa, as exemplified by the continued participation of South Africa in the work of that body, and is of the view that the World Bank should put an end to all links with that racist régime, as long as apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia continue to exist.

(13) The Sub-Committee deeply deplores the granting, in disregard of relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, of a credit of $US 1.1 billion by IMF to South Africa in November 1982. The Sub-Committee takes note of the statement made by the representative of IMF on 8 April 1988, in which he said that South Africa had paid back to the Fund all the amounts it had borrowed, along with interest charges. The Sub-Committee is strongly convinced that the total economic isolation of the *apartheid* system implies a serious instability in the South African economy. In this connection the Sub-Committee deeply regrets that IMF continues to maintain links with the racist South African régime and it is of the view that IMF should put an end to all links with that racist régime and should not extend any credits or any kind of assistance to South Africa as long as *apartheid* and the illegal occupation of Namibia continue to exist.

(14) The Sub-Committee therefore reiterates its recommendation that the General Assembly, at its forty-third session, should once again propose, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and IMF, [a] the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the Fund of an item dealing with the relationship between the Fund and South Africa. It further recommends that, in pursuance of article II of the Agreement, the General Assembly should propose that the relevant organs of the United Nations should participate in any meeting of the Board of Governors called by the Fund for the purpose of discussing the above-mentioned item.

(15) The Sub-Committee urges IMF and the World Bank to increase their assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States that have been the victims of the South African aggression.

(16) The Sub-Committee reiterates its conviction that the consultations with the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system are an appropriate means for further strengthening the role of those organizations in the process of decolonization with regard to the aims and objectives of the Declaration, as well as for the Special Committee to benefit from their experience in that process. The Sub-Committee is also of the opinion that the agencies and organizations, particularly IMF, in accordance with their charters, should inform it of the results of the consideration by their respective bodies of the appeals addressed to them in the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly aimed at enhancing their role in the decolonization process.

Notes

[a] See *Agreements between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.61.X.1), p. 61.

CHAPTER VII*

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 *e* OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1329th meeting, on 2 February 1988, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1647), the Special Committee decided, *inter alia*, to take up the above item separately and to consider it at its plenary meetings.

2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1331st and 1332nd meetings, on 1 and 3 August 1988, respectively.

3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly concerning information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations and related questions, in particular resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, by which the Assembly decided, *inter alia*, to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and to transfer certain of its functions to the Special Committee, and paragraph 5 of resolution 42/73 of 4 December 1987, by which the Assembly requested the Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 42/71 of 4 December 1987 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration.

4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/AC.109/958) containing information on the dates on which information from the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned, called for under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, was transmitted for the years 1986 and 1987.

5. At the 1331st meeting, on 1 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution submitted by the Chairman on the item (A/AC.109/L.1674).

6. At the 1332nd meeting, on 3 August, following statements by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and by the Chairman, as well as by a Director in the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship (A/AC.109/PV.1332), the Special Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1674 without objection (see para. 8).

7. On 4 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/966) was transmitted to the representatives of the administering Powers for the attention of their Governments.

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* Previously issued as part of A/43/23 (Part IV).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

8. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/966) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1332nd meeting, on 3 August 1988, to which reference is made in paragraph 6, is reproduced below:

> The Special Committee,
>
> *Having examined* the report of the Secretary-General on this item, 1/
>
> *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which the Assembly requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,
>
> *Recalling also* General Assembly resolution 42/73 of 4 December 1987, in which the Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),
>
> *Stressing* the importance of timely transmission by the administering Powers of adequate information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, in particular in relation to the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers on the Territories concerned,
>
> 1. *Reaffirms* that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory;
>
> 2. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to continue to transmit to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 *e* of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;
>
> 3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information is drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned;
>
> 4. *Decides*, subject to any decision which the General Assembly might take in that connection, to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

9. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1329th and 1331st meetings, on 2 February and 1 August 1988, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations 2/ and the action taken by the Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on this item, 3/

Recalling its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 *e* of the Charter and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling also its resolution 42/73 of 4 December 1987, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

Stressing the importance of timely transmission by the administering Powers of adequate information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, in particular in relation to the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers on the Territories concerned,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations; 2/

2. *Reaffirms* that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

3. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to continue to transmit to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 *e* of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum

period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information is drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

Notes

1/ A/AC.109/958.

2/ The present chapter.

3/ A/43/658.

CHAPTER VIII*

NAMIBIA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1329th meeting, on 2 February 1988, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1647), the Special Committee decided, *inter alia*, to take up the question of Namibia as a separate item and to consider it at its plenary meetings.

2. The Special Committee considered the question of Namibia at its 1332nd to 1336th meetings, between 3 and 8 August 1988.

3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, as well as resolution 42/14 of 6 November 1987 relating to Namibia, and resolution 42/71 of 4 December 1987 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of resolution 42/71, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as Assembly resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985, relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Committee also paid due attention to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council concerning Namibia and to the reports and decisions of the United Nations Council for Namibia. It also took into account the relevant documents of other intergovernmental bodies concerned, to which reference is made in paragraph 5 of the consensus it adopted on 8 August (see para. 13).

4. The Special Committee recalled also that, following the conclusion of its session in 1987, the Acting Chairman of the Committee had participated in the Security Council's consideration of the situation in Namibia and had addressed the Council at its 2757th meeting, on 29 October 1987. 1/ The Committee took due account of Security Council resolution 601 of 30 October 1987 on the question.

5. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a note by the Secretariat on the item (A/AC.109/960) and the reports of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the military situation (A/AC.131/283), political developments (A/AC.131/284), social conditions (A/AC.131/285) and the activities of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia (A/AC.131/286).

6. In accordance with established practice, the representative of the United Nations Council for Namibia participated in the work of the Special Committee

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* Previously issued as A/43/23 (Part V).

relating to the item. The representative of the Council addressed the Committee at its 1332nd meeting, on 3 August (see A/AC.109/PV.1332).

7. In conformity with the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee invited the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), to participate in an observer capacity in its consideration of the item. The Deputy Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations made a statement at the 1332nd meeting, on 3 August (see A/AC.109/PV.1332) and the Second Deputy Observer of that organization made a statement at the 1336th meeting, on 8 August (see A/AC.109/PV.1336).

8. At its 1333rd meeting, on 4 August, the Committee granted a request for hearing to Mr. A. W. Singham, and heard him at the 1334th meeting, on 5 August (see A/AC.109/PV.1334).

9. The general debate on the item took place at the 1333rd to 1336th meetings, between 4 and 8 August. The following Member States took part in the debate: Syrian Arab Republic, Czechoslovakia, Tunisia and Venezuela, at the 1333rd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1333); India, Afghanistan, Indonesia and Chile, at the 1334th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1334); Yugoslavia, China, Ethiopia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Cuba and Congo, at the 1335th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1335); and Norway and Mali, at the 1336th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1336).

10. At the 1332nd meeting, on 3 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft consensus (A/AC.109/L.1669 and Corr.1), prepared on the basis of consultations with members of the Bureau.

11. At its 1336th meeting, on 8 August, following statements by the representatives of Norway and Chile, the Committee adopted draft consensus A/AC.109/L.1669 and Corr.1 (see para. 13 below), it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. Statements were made by the representative of Côte d'Ivoire, as well as by the Chairman (see A/AC.109/PV.1336).

12. On 9 August, the text of the consensus (A/AC.109/967 and Corr.1) was transmitted to the President of the Security Council. 2/ On the same date, the text was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations for the attention of his Government. Copies of the consensus were also transmitted to the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, SWAPO, all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

13. The text of the consensus (A/AC.109/967 and Corr.1), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1336th meeting, on 8 August 1988, to which reference is made in paragraph 11, is reproduced below:

> 1. Having considered the question of Namibia in the context of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and having heard statements by the representatives of the United Nations Council

for Namibia and the South West Africa People's Organization, the Special Committee reaffirms that the question of Namibia is a burning issue of primary importance in the process of decolonization and notes with grave concern the critical situation in and around Namibia resulting from the continued illegal occupation of the Territory by the racist minority régime of South Africa.

2. The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and subsequent resolutions relating to Namibia. It also reaffirms the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal to achieve freedom.

3. The Special Committee reiterates that Namibia's accession to independence must be with its territorial integrity intact, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and other offshore islands, which are integral parts of Namibia, and that any action by South Africa to annex them is illegal, null and void, as has been repeatedly affirmed by the United Nations. 3/

4. The Special Committee reaffirms that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved under the terms of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly. It strongly condemns South Africa's brutal repression of the Namibian people, its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations in violation of the principles of the Charter.

5. The Special Committee draws particular attention to the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, 4/ the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at Luanda on 22 May 1987, 5/ and the Final Communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held in New York on 2 October 1987, 6/ and stresses the urgent need for their implementation.

6. The Special Committee reiterates its conviction that the *apartheid* régime of South Africa is responsible for creating a situation that seriously threatens international peace and security as a result of its persistent non-compliance with and violation of United Nations resolutions and decisions, in the form of denial to the people of Namibia of their most basic human rights, including their inalienable right to self-determination and independence; its policy of *apartheid*; its brutal repression of and violence against the Namibian people; its repeated acts of aggression, subversion and destabilization against neighbouring States; its continued manoeuvres to prevent the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978; and its sinister attempts to impose on the people of Namibia an internal settlement in order to consolidate its illegal hold over the Territory by creating puppet political institutions to serve its own interests.

7. Racist South Africa's continued intransigence makes it more imperative than ever for the United Nations to reassert its direct responsibility over

Namibia until its independence and to take urgent steps to bring about the faithful and unqualified compliance by the racist régime of South Africa with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations in order to enable the people of Namibia to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence without further delay.

8. The Special Committee strongly condemns the Pretoria régime for the imposition of the so-called interim government in Namibia on 17 June 1985, declares that measure to be null and void, reaffirms that it constitutes a clear defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council, particularly resolutions 435 (1978), 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978 and 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985, and further reaffirms that the manoeuvre by South Africa of creating puppet institutions subservient to the interests of the racist régime is intended to consolidate Pretoria's colonial stranglehold over Namibia and to prolong the oppression of the Namibian people. It also declares that all so-called laws and proclamations issued by the illegal occupation régime in Namibia are illegal, null and void and calls upon the international community to continue to refrain from according any recognition or extending any co-operation to any régime imposed by the illegal South African administration upon the Namibian people in violation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983, 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983 and 566 (1985) and of other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, as well as the decisions adopted by the Special Committee. Member States must exert all efforts to counter any manoeuvres by racist South Africa and its allies aimed at circumventing the United Nations and undermining its primary responsibility for the decolonization of Namibia.

9. The Special Committee recalls that the Security Council has determined that in the international Territory of Namibia, which is the direct responsibility of the United Nations, there are only two parties to the conflict, the Namibian people, represented by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, and the racist régime of South Africa, which illegally occupies Namibia.

10. The Special Committee reiterates that any political solution to the Namibian situation must be based on the immediate and unconditional termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory, the withdrawal of its armed forces and the free and unfettered exercise by the Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). It reaffirms that the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, embodied in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), is the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and demands its immediate implementation without pre-condition or modification. The Committee notes with regret the continued failure of the Security Council to discharge effectively its responsibilities for the maintenance of peace and security in southern Africa, owing to the vetoes of two of its Western permanent members, and urges the Security Council to resume forthwith its consideration of further measures to give effect to the Council resolutions on this question, as called for by the General Assembly, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia, as

well as the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and a number of other intergovernmental and regional organizations.

11. The Special Committee denounces and rejects the attempts by South Africa or any other State to impart to the question of Namibia a dimension different from what it is, namely, an act of colonial domination in violation of the principles and objectives of the Charter and of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. The question of Namibia has always been and remains a decolonization issue and must be addressed and resolved in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant United Nations resolutions. Any attempt to portray it as part of an East-West confrontation rather than one of decolonization is in flagrant defiance of the will of the international community and could only have the effect of further delaying the independence of Namibia.

12. The Special Committee firmly rejects the constant attempts made by South Africa and the United States of America to establish a "linkage" between the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and extraneous issues, particularly the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, which is a matter to be decided solely by that independent and sovereign State. The Committee declares that the attempts at linkage made by South Africa and the external support accorded to it are ploys intended to delay the independence of Namibia and to jeopardize the responsibility of the United Nations for the Territory and the authority of the Security Council, which decided on the universally supported plan for its independence, and constitute interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola.

13. The Special Committee strongly rejects the policies of "constructive engagement" and "linkage", which have encouraged the racist régime of South Africa to continue its illegal occupation of Namibia, and calls for their abandonment so that the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia can be implemented.

14. The Special Committee reaffirms its solidarity with, and support for, the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and pays tribute to that organization for the sacrifices that it has made in the field of battle and also for the spirit of statesmanship, co-operation and far-sightedness which it has displayed in the political and diplomatic arena despite the most extreme provocations on the part of the racist Pretoria régime. It strongly condemns the illegal South African régime for its persistent and systematic attempts to undermine, discredit and destroy that organization, its members and supporters, through arbitrary arrests, torture, intimidation and terror. The Committee commends the South West Africa People's Organization for its continued intensification of the struggle on all fronts, by all available means, and for its commitment to embrace all Namibian patriots in an effort further to strengthen national unity so as to ensure the territorial integrity and sovereignty of a united Namibia, and welcomes the consolidation of unity in action by the patriotic forces in Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization during the critical phase of their struggle for national and social liberation. It further commends the people of Namibia who, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, have intensified

their struggle at all levels, as clearly demonstrated by the combined actions of workers, youth, students and parents, as well as churches and other mass organizations, demanding the immediate and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

15. The Special Committee reaffirms its unreserved support for the courageous people of Namibia in their legitimate struggle, by all available means, for self-determination and national independence in the context of Pretoria's continued intransigence and the brutal, racist repression it has unleashed for decades on the Namibian people by force of arms. It recalls that the General Assembly, by its resolution 42/14 A of 6 November 1987, declared that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia constituted an act of aggression against the Namibian people in terms of the Definition of Aggression contained in its resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974. The Committee reiterates its conviction that the armed liberation struggle of the Namibian people, led by the South West African People's Organization, continues to be an important and decisive factor in their efforts to achieve independence in a united Namibia. It appeals to all States to intensify their support in all fields, for that organization at that critical stage of its struggle to achieve national liberation. In that regard, it draws attention to the Emergency Namibia Liberation Fund of the Organization of African Unity and the Solidarity Fund of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. It also urges all Governments and the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of Namibian refugees who have been forced by the apartheid régime's oppressive policies to flee Namibia, especially into the neighbouring front-line States.

16. The Special Committee demands that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners, including those imprisoned or detained under the so-called internal security laws, martial law or any other arbitrary measures, whether they have been charged or tried or are being held without charge, either in Namibia or in South Africa. It also demands that South Africa account for all "disappeared" Namibians and release any who are still alive, and declares that South Africa shall be liable to compensate the victims, their families and the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia for the losses sustained. The Committee further demands that all captured Namibian freedom fighters be accorded prisoner-of-war status under the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 7/ and Additional Protocol I. 8/

17. The Special Committee strongly condemns South Africa for its military buildup in Namibia, its utilization of the illegally occupied international Territory of Namibia as a springboard for perpetrating armed invasions, subversion, destabilization and aggression against the neighbouring States of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its proclamation of a so-called security zone in Namibia, its forced recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people and to carry out its military attacks against independent African States, and its threats and acts of subversion and aggression against those States, as well as for the forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes. The Committee demands the cessation forthwith of all such acts of aggression.

18. The Special Committee condemns in particular the repeated acts of aggression carried out by racist South Africa against the People's Republic of

Angola. It emphasizes the particular gravity of this violation of the Charter, carried out from illegally occupied Namibia. It declares the destabilization of Angola and the occupation of part of its territory to be an extension of the hegemonistic scheme of apartheid on which the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia is based. It unequivocally condemns the provision of financial support and weapons, including Stinger missiles, to the bandits of the Uniao Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola with a view to destabilizing Angola, which is making a supreme sacrifice, in terms of lives and destruction of property, in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and national independence. These weapons are transported through the international Territory of Namibia in direct violation of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

19. The Committee calls upon all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training, financing and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. It further condemns the continued military and nuclear intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain Western and other countries, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Committee urges that the Security Council consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 9/ and that it adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Committee also calls for the scrupulous observance of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining Member States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The acquisition of nuclear weapon capability by the Pretoria régime adds yet another dangerous dimension to an already grave situation. The Committee deplores the continuing collaboration of certain Western States, Israel and other countries with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military, nuclear, financial, cultural and other fields. The Committee declares that such collaboration encourages the Pretoria régime in its defiance of the international community and obstructs efforts to eliminate apartheid and bring South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia to an end, and calls for the immediate cessation of such collaboration. The Committee takes note of the Declaration adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986, 10/ which expressed its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of Israel's collaboration with South Africa, especially in the nuclear field. The Committee calls for all such collaboration to be terminated forthwith.

20. The Special Committee reaffirms that the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, are the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people, and expresses its deep concern at the depletion of these resources, particularly its uranium and diamond deposits, as a result of their plunder by South Africa and certain Western and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia 11/ and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971. 12/ The Committee strongly condemns the activities of all foreign economic interests operating in Namibia that are illegally exploiting the resources of the Territory, and demands that these

interests comply with all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations by immediately withdrawing from the Territory and by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration, and declares that, by their incessant exploitation of the human and natural resources of the Territory and their continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits, the foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in Namibia constitute a major obstacle to its independence.

21. The Special Committee also condemns the exploitation of Namibian uranium by State-owned or State-controlled corporations, which constitutes a violation by the Governments involved of binding resolutions of the Security Council and is thus in violation of Article 25 of the Charter. The Committee appeals to the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operate the Urenco uranium enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo, 13/ which regulates the activities of Urenco. The Committee expresses its deep concern over the reported plan to create a depository for nuclear waste in the Namib Desert on the west coast of Namibia and demands not to proceed with any plans of such a nature, which would endanger the health and well-being of the Namibian people and of those of the neighbouring States.

22. The Special Committee expresses its support for the initiation by the United Nations Council for Namibia of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources, as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia.

23. The Special Committee demands that those States whose transnational corporations continue to operate in Namibia under the illegal administration of South Africa comply with all pertinent resolutions of the United Nations by ensuring the immediate withdrawal of all investments from Namibia and by putting an end to co-operation by such corporations with the illegal South African administration. The Committee reaffirms that the activities of all foreign economic interests in Namibia are considered to be illegal under international law and that all such interests would be liable to pay damages to the future legitimate Government of an independent Namibia.

24. The Special Committee takes note of the decision of the General Assembly to consider at its forty-third session the necessary action in accordance with the Charter, cognizant of the fact that this is a unique instance in which the United Nations has assumed direct responsibility for promoting self-determination, freedom and national independence for Namibia, in the event of the inability of the Security Council to adopt concrete measures to compel South Africa to co-operate in the implementation of its resolution 435 (1978) by 29 September 1988.

25. The Special Committee recommends that the Security Council act decisively against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation régime aimed at frustrating the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people. The Committee strongly recommends that the Security Council respond positively to the overwhelming demand of the international community by

imposing forthwith comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against that régime under the terms of Chapter VII of the Charter.

26. The Special Committee pays particular tribute to the Governments of the front-line and other African States for their commitment to the cause of a free and independent Namibia and their determined efforts to extend all moral and material assistance to the courageous people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization. It is convinced that continuing solidarity with and support for those States remain an important factor for success in the international effort towards the liberation of Namibia. It deems it imperative that the international community increase, as a matter of urgency, its humanitarian assistance and financial, material, military and political support to the front-line States so as to enable them to resolve their own economic difficulties, which are largely a consequence of Pretoria's policies of aggression and subversion, and to defend themselves against South Africa's persistent attempts to destabilize and debilitate them. In that connection, the Committee draws attention to the establishment by the non-aligned countries of the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund and expresses its appreciation of the continuing support extended by those countries to the people of Namibia.

27. The Special Committee affirms its full support for the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, and views with indignation South Africa's attempts to thwart the work of the Conference. The Committee urges all States to render every possible assistance to the Conference in its efforts to promote regional economic co-operation and development and to reduce the economic dependence of countries of the area on racist South Africa.

28. The Special Committee reaffirms its support for the activities of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence. It urgently calls upon all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to give generous support to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and all programmes of assistance organized by the Council to benefit the Namibian people and to prepare them for the responsibilities of independent nationhood. The Committee draws attention in that connection to the reaffirmation by the General Assembly 14/ that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in accordance with the mandate conferred upon it by Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, should consider the promulgation of additional legislation, and the effective implementation of such legislation, in order to protect and promote the interests of the people of Namibia.

29. The Special Committee notes with profound concern the continued assistance provided to the South African régime by certain international organizations and institutions. Such assistance serves to augment the military capability of the Pretoria régime, thus enabling it to continue the brutal suppression of the oppressed majority in South Africa itself, while subsidizing its illegal occupation of Namibia and, at the same time, encouraging the apartheid régime to commit blatant aggression against independent neighbouring States. The Committee calls upon all specialized agencies, in particular the International Monetary Fund, to terminate all collaboration with, and assistance to, the racist régime of South Africa, since such assistance serves to augment the military capability of the Pretoria régime, thus enabling it not only to continue the brutal repression

in Namibia and South Africa itself, but also to commit acts of aggression against independent neighbouring States. It further calls upon all other international organizations and institutions to bear in mind and respect the position taken by the United Nations on the question of Namibia and to refrain from any form of co-operation with the Pretoria régime.

30. The Special Committee deplores the establishment and operation by racist South Africa of the so-called Namibia Information Offices in certain Western countries, aimed at legitimizing its puppet institutions in Namibia, in particular the so-called interim government for which the racist régime has been condemned by the Security Council and the international community, and calls upon the Governments concerned to take appropriate action to terminate such activities.

31. The Special Committee notes with satisfaction the activities of non-governmental organizations in a number of Western and other countries to promote the severance of economic and other links with racist South Africa, as part of a concerted public campaign against the scourge of apartheid. It is convinced that those efforts at the public level are of crucial importance in the mobilization of universal support for the Namibian cause and the struggle against apartheid. The Committee urges Member States to take appropriate steps with a view to strengthening such campaigns and encouraging those organizations also to work for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

32. The Special Committee notes with satisfaction also that a number of Governments have taken legislative and other measures, in compliance with relevant resolutions of the United Nations, aimed at bringing about the isolation of the racist régime. It calls upon those Governments that have not yet done so to take appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures, unilaterally and collectively, pending the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa, in order to isolate it effectively in the political, economic, military and cultural fields, in accordance with the relevant decisions of the United Nations.

33. In view of the massive publicity campaign by the racist régime of South Africa, designed to justify and gain support for its illegal occupation of Namibia, the Special Committee reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to intensify further his efforts, through all available media, to mobilize world public opinion against the policy pursued by that régime with respect to Namibia and, in particular, to increase the dissemination in all parts of the world of information on the liberation struggle waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization. The Committee emphasizes the importance of action by local authorities, trade unions, religious bodies, academic institutions, mass media, solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations, as well as individual men and women, in mobilizing Governments and public opinion in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, in exercising pressure on transnational corporations to refrain from any investment or activity in the Territory, in encouraging a policy of systematic divestment of any financial or other interest in corporations doing business with South Africa and in counteracting all forms of collaboration with the occupation régime in Namibia. It commends all those who have steadfastly supported the Namibian

cause for their unflagging commitment and urges them to co-ordinate and intensify further their efforts.

34. The Special Committee decides to keep the situation and developments in the Territory under continuous review.

Notes

1/ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year*, 2757th meeting.

2/ S/20110.

3/ See, for example, General Assembly resolutions S-9/2 of 3 May 1978 and 36/121 A of 10 December 1981 and Security Council resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978.

4/ See *Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three.

5/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 24* (A/42/24), part two, chap. III, para. 203.

6/ A/42/631-S/19187, annex.

7/ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 972, p. 135.

8/ A/32/144, annex I.

9/ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980*, document S/14179.

10/ A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1, annex I.

11/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24* (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.

12/ *Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971*, p. 16.

13/ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 795, No. 11326.

14/ General Assembly resolution 42/14 A, para. 8.

CHAPTER IX*

WESTERN SAHARA, NEW CALEDONIA, GIBRALTAR, EAST TIMOR, TOKELAU, ANGUILLA, PITCAIRN, CAYMAN ISLANDS, MONTSERRAT, BERMUDA, TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, ST. HELENA, GUAM, AMERICAN SAMOA, UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS, TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

A. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 1329th meeting, on 2 February 1988, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1647), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the following 17 Territories as separate items and to allocate them for consideration in its plenary meetings and the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, as indicated.

Question	Allocation
Western Sahara	Plenary
New Caledonia	"
Gibraltar	"
East Timor	"
Tokelau	Sub-Committee on Small Territories
Anguilla	"
Pitcairn	"
Cayman Islands	"
Montserrat	"
Bermuda	"
Turks and Caicos Islands	"
British Virgin Islands	"
St. Helena	"
Guam	"
American Samoa	"
United States Virgin Islands	"
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	"

2. The present chapter contains an account of the Special Committee's consideration of the above-mentioned Territories (see sect. B), as well as its recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session (see sect. C). Accounts of the Committee's consideration of Namibia and the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) are set out in chapters VIII and X, respectively, of the present report.

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* Previously issued as A/43/23 (Part VI).

3. In its consideration of the items, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 42/71 of 4 December 1987 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolutions 42/78 to 42/89 of 4 December 1987 and decisions 42/402 of 18 September 1987 and 42/418 to 42/420 of 4 December 1987 relating to the items. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as Assembly resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

4. In their capacity as the administering Powers concerned and in accordance with established procedures, the delegations of New Zealand, Portugal and the United States of America continued to participate in the work of the Special Committee, New Zealand in relation to Tokelau, Portugal to East Timor and the United States to American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands and Guam. The latter delegation did not take part in the Committee's consideration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

5. The delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administering Power concerned, did not participate in the Special Committee's consideration of the Territories under its administration. 1/

6. In its reports on the Territories under United Kingdom administration, the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, recalling that it had been the established procedure for the administering Power to participate in the consideration of the Territory under its administration and bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the General Assembly resolutions, particularly those that had invited all States to co-operate fully with the Special Committee in the fulfilment of its mandate, expressed its regret at the non-participation of the United Kingdom and the negative impact thereof on its work. In that regard, the Sub-Committee stressed the importance of multilateral efforts within the framework of the United Nations for the solution of the remaining problems of decolonization. It reiterated its appeal to the administering Power to reconsider its decision and to resume its participation in the work of the Special Committee.

7. In a related context, the Special Committee, at its 1332nd meeting, on 3 August, adopted a resolution on the question of sending visiting missions to Territories (A/AC.109/965) by which, in "expressing its regret at the decision of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland not to take part in the related work of the Special Committee and noting with serious concern the negative impact which the non-participation of the United Kingdom has had on its work during the year, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under the administration of the United Kingdom", the Committee urged the Government of the United Kingdom to reconsider its decision not to participate in the work of the Special Committee and urged it to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories under its administration (see chap. III of the present report).

B. CONSIDERATION BY AND DECISIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. Western Sahara

8. The Special Committee considered the question of Western Sahara at its 1330th, 1335th and 1337th meetings, between 1 and 9 August 1988.

9. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/959).

10. At its 1330th and 1335th meetings, on 1 and 8 August, respectively, the Special Committee granted requests for hearing to Miss Teresa K. Smith, Western Sahara Campaign for Human Rights and Humanitarian Relief, USA, Mr. Mouloud Said, Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (POLISARIO), and Mr. Gene R. La Rocque, Center for Defense Information. At the 1337th meeting, on 9 August, statements were made by Mr. John Zindar, on behalf of the Center for Defense Information and Mr. Said (A/AC.109/PV.1337).

11. At the 1337th meeting, on 9 August, statements were made by the representatives of Afghanistan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania and Cuba (A/AC.109/PV.1337).

Decision of the Special Committee

12. At its 1337th meeting, on 9 August 1988, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to give consideration to the item at its next session, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give in that connection at its forty-third session and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly.

2. New Caledonia

13. The Special Committee considered the question of New Caledonia at its 1330th and 1338th meetings, on 1 and 10 August 1988.

14. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it the following documents: letter dated 4 March 1988 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Samoa to the United Nations addressed to the Acting Chairman (A/AC.109/939); working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/964); and draft resolution submitted by Fiji (A/AC.109/L.1678).

15. At the 1330th meeting, on 1 August, the Special Committee granted requests for hearing to Mrs. Jennie Herrera, Hobart East Timor Committee, Mr. Anwar M. Barkat, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, Mr. Glenn Alcalay, National Committee for Radiation Victims, and Miss Isobelle Jaques, Amnesty International. At the 1338th meeting, on 10 August, statements were made by Mr. Alcalay, as well as Miss Sidney Jones, who spoke on behalf of Amnesty International (A/AC.109/PV.1338). Mrs. Herrera did not appear before the Committee but submitted a written statement, the text of which was made available to the members.

16. At the 1338th meeting, on 10 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegations of Samoa, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Australia and the Solomon Islands had expressed the wish to participate in the Committee's consideration of the item. The Committee decided to accede to their requests.

17. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Samoa, on behalf of the South Pacific Forum members that are Members of the United Nations, by Vanuatu, Australia, Papua New Guinea and Indonesia, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1338).

18. The representative of Fiji, in the course of his statement (A/AC.109/PV.1338), introduced draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1678, as well as oral revisions thereto, by which operative paragraph 3, which read

> "3. _Decides_ to continue the examination of the item and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session."

was replaced by

> "3. _Decides_, subject to any directives which the General Assembly may give in this connection at its forty-third session, to continue to consider the item at its next session."

Decision of the Special Committee

19. Following statements by the representatives of Chile and Côte d'Ivoire (A/AC.109/PV.1338), the Special Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1678, as orally revised, without objection. Statements were made by the representatives of Fiji and Vanuatu, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1338). The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/971) is reproduced below (see also para. 102, draft resolution I):

> _The Special Committee_,
>
> _Having considered_ the question of New Caledonia,
>
> _Recalling_ General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,
>
> _Noting with satisfaction_ the dialogue initiated under the auspices of the French authorities on the status of the Territory,
>
> _Noting further_ that the French authorities were taking positive measures to promote political, economic and social development in New Caledonia to provide a framework for the peaceful progress of the Territory to self-determination,
>
> 1. _Urges_ all the parties involved, in the interest of all the people of New Caledonia, to continue their dialogue and to refrain from acts of violence;
>
> 2. _Invites_ all the parties involved to continue to promote a framework for the peaceful progress of the Territory to self-determination;

3. *Decides*, subject to any directives which the General Assembly may give in this connection at its forty-third session, to continue to consider the item at its next session.

20. On 11 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/971) was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of France for the attention of his Government.

3. Gibraltar

21. The Special Committee considered the question of Gibraltar at its 1340th meeting, on 12 August 1988.

22. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/963).

Decision of the Special Committee

23. At its 1340th meeting, on 12 August 1988, taking into account the continuing discussions between the parties concerned, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to continue its consideration of the item at its next session, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give in that connection at its forty-third session and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly.

4. East Timor

24. The Special Committee considered the question of East Timor at its 1330th, 1335th, 1340th and 1341st meetings, between 1 and 12 August 1988.

25. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/961), as well as communications received from Indonesia (A/AC.109/951 and Add.1 and 2).

26. At its 1330th, 1335th and 1340th meetings, on 1, 8 and 12 August, respectively, and following statements by the representative of Indonesia (A/AC.109/PV.1330, PV.1335 and PV.1340), the Special Committee granted the requests for hearing from the following petitioners and heard their statements at the meetings indicated below:

Petitioner	Meeting
Mr. Andrew Wells, on behalf of Hobart East Timor Committee	1340th
Miss Diana Quick, on behalf of Parliamentarians for East Timor	1340th
Mr. Alexander George, Wolfson College	1340th
Mr. Kozaburo Yamada, Member, House of Councillors, Japanese Diet	1340th

Petitioner	Meeting
Mr. Jonathan Head, on behalf of Tapol, The Indonesian Human Rights Campaign	1340th
Miss Sidney Jones, on behalf of Amnesty International	1340th
Miss Kiyoko Furusawa, Free East Timor, Japan Coalition	1340th
Mr. Michel Robert, Association de solidarité avec le Timor-Oriental	1340th
Mr. Klemens Ludwig, Society for Threatened Peoples	1340th
Mr. Francisco Lucas Pires, Portuguese Member of the European Parliament	1340th
Mr. Carlos Encarnaçao, Member of the Portuguese Parliament, Temporary Committee for the Follow-up of the Situation in East Timor	1340th
Miss Elaine Briere, on behalf of Canada-Asia Working Group	1341st
Mr. Aryeh Neier, Asia Watch	1341st
Mr. Sottomayor Cardia, Member of the Portuguese Parliament, Temporary Committee for the Follow-up of the Situation in East Timor	1341st
Mr. Liem Soei-Liong, on behalf of Komitee Indonesië	1341st
Mr. Antonio Eduardo Pinto Pereira, Portuguese Researcher on East Timor Issues	1341st
Mr. Roque F. Rodrigues, Frente Revolucionária de Timor Leste Independente (FRETILIN)	1341st
Mr. Moises Amaral, Timorese Democratic Union (UDT)	1341st
Mr. Martin Enda, Researcher on East Timor Issues	1341st
Miss Ana Maria Martins Nunes, Portuguese Member of the Christian Group "Peace is possible in East Timor"	1341st
Bishop Patalisio Finau, Pacific Conference of Churches	1341st

27. At the 1340th meeting, on 12 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegation of Guinea-Bissau, on behalf also of Angola, Cape Verde, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, had expressed the wish to participate in the Special Committee's consideration of the item. The Committee decided to accede to the request.

28. At the same meeting, the representative of Indonesia made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1340).

29. At the 1341st meeting, on the same day, statements were made by the Chairman, and by the representatives of Portugal, as the administering Power, Guinea-Bissau and Indonesia (A/AC.109/PV.1341). The representative of Ethiopia made a statement in connection with a statement made by a petitioner (A/AC.109/PV.1341).

Decision of the Special Committee

30. At its 1341st meeting, on 12 August 1988, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to continue consideration of the item at its next session, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give in that connection at its forty-third session.

5. Tokelau

31. The Special Committee considered the question of Tokelau at its 1331st meeting, on 1 August 1988.

32. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/937 and Corr.1).

33. At the 1331st meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1654), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1331). At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1331).

Decision of the Special Committee

34. At the 1331st meeting, on 1 August 1988, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 102, draft resolution II):

> (1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.
>
> (2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Tokelau.
>
> (3) The Special Committee notes the continuing devolution of authority to the General *Fono* (Council), the highest political authority in Tokelau, and welcomes the information conveyed by the administering Power that while Tokelau has focused on consolidating recent developments and assimilating them into the customs and culture of the Territory, its will to proceed with political evolution has not diminished.

(4) The Special Committee notes also that such evolution of the indigenous political institutions of Tokelau must proceed in full recognition of the distinct and valued cultural heritage and traditions of Tokelau.

(5) The Special Committee notes that the people of Tokelau have determined to manage their economic and political development in such a way as to ensure the preservation of their social, cultural and traditional heritage, and urges the administering Power to continue to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau in this regard.

(6) The Special Committee takes note with appreciation of the relief assistance extended to Tokelau by the administering Power, other Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system, in particular by the United Nations Development Programme, following the natural disasters in 1987 and urges them to continue to extend the maximum assistance possible to help in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the islands.

(7) The Special Committee welcomes the continued progress towards the drafting of a legal code that is in conformity with the traditional laws and cultural values of Tokelau and notes the express wish of the Elders, communicated by the administering Power, that the General Fono (Council) be given more responsibility in law-making.

(8) The Special Committee takes note of the decision of the General Fono (Council) to include Tokelau in the multilateral Fisheries Agreement between the United States of America and States members of the Forum Fisheries Agency, and urges the administering Power to ensure that the fishing grounds of the Territory are protected.

(9) The Special Committee calls upon the administering Power, in consultation with the General Fono (Council), to continue to expand its development assistance to Tokelau in order to promote the economic and social development of the Territory.

(10) The Special Committee takes note of the establishment in 1988 of an economic marketing unit within the Tokelau Public Service with a view to identifying new areas of economic activity and increasing Tokelau's export earnings.

(11) The Special Committee takes note of the strong opposition expressed by the people of Tokelau to nuclear tests being carried out in the Pacific region and their concern that the tests constitute a grave threat to the natural resources of the Territory and its social and economic development.

(12) The Special Committee welcomes the assistance extended to Tokelau by the United Nations Development Programme and takes note with satisfaction of the installation, with the assistance of the Programme, of a telecommunications system in the Territory. The Committee notes that there is a proposal currently before the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to set up a frequency modulation (FM) radio station in the Territory and expresses the hope that the proposal will be implemented, with a view to assisting the free flow of information as well as the education process.

(13) The Special Committee invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional and international institutions, to extend all possible assistance to Tokelau with a view to accelerating progress in the social and the economic life of the Territory. Such assistance should take due account of the decisions of the General Fono (Council) on the development priorities of the Territory and the wish of the people to preserve their unique lifestyle.

(14) The Special Committee takes note that the administering Power is investigating ways of improving the shipping services to Tokelau to ensure better communication with the outside world and that a project to improve reef channel access, financed by the administering Power, is under way. It further notes the decision of the Elders to postpone construction of airstrips indefinitely to allow them more time to consider the environmental, political and social impact of the project.

(15) Bearing in mind the importance of the information provided by the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tokelau, 1986, in ascertaining the situation in the Territory, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

35. On 2 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

6. Anguilla

36. The Special Committee considered the question of Anguilla at its 1331st meeting, on 1 August 1988.

37. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/934) and foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/935).

38. At the 1331st meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1651), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1331). At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1331).

Decision of the Special Committee

39. At its 1331st meeting, on 1 August 1988, following a statement by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.1331), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 102, draft resolution III).

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (X[illegible]) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of Anguilla of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Anguilla to exercise freely and without interference, from a well-informed standpoint as to the available options, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee notes that the Constitution Review Committee appointed in October 1985 has completed its work, and that its report, including its recommendations, will be considered by the Anguilla House of Assembly and the United Kingdom Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. The Special Committee notes that, according to the Governor, the implementation of certain recommendations of the Constitution Review Committee is expected to strengthen further the administrative and political machinery of Government.

(5) The Special Committee notes that the revision of the laws of Anguilla remained a priority of the Government of the Territory, which has requested financial assistance from the United States Agency for International Development under the Caribbean Justice Improvement Programme.

(6) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Anguilla themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the excercise of their right to self-determination and independence.

(7) The Special Committee notes that, according to the Caribbean Development Bank, the rapid rate of economic growth of the Territory continued throughout the period under review, as a result of the expansion in tourism and construction activities. The Committee notes that the major hotels continued to be owned and operated by foreigners, and that the Territory, in its efforts to assist local hoteliers, had obtained some assistance from the European Economic Community to ascertain their needs and was seeking low-interest loans to meet related expenditures. The Committee notes the statement of the Governor that the Government would consider reviewing its policy of granting concessions to foreign investors in the hotel industry.

(8) The Special Committee once again expresses its concern over the continued illegal operation of foreign fishing vessels within the territorial waters and its offshore fishing banks. The Committee stresses that this uncontrolled exploitation could deplete current fish stocks and adversely affect future yields. The Committee welcomes the measures taken by the Government, including the enactment of comprehensive legislation designed to protect and conserve its marine resources, and its participation in sub-regional fisheries-assistance programmes.

(9) The Special Committee notes with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and money-laundering activities and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to combat the drug problem in all its aspects within the Territory.

(10) The Special Committee notes that the Territory was considering undertaking a comprehensive review of current banking, companies, insurance and trust legislation and expresses the hope that such a review would facilitate efforts to combat effectively the problem of money laundering in the Territory. It further notes that the Territory became a member of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank in 1987.

(11) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of Anguilla and calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification.

(12) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to take effective measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the rights of the people of Anguilla to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

(13) The Special Committee notes the importance that the territorial Government attaches to an efficient and effective civil service and urges the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, the assistance necessary for the increased employment of the local population in the civil service, as well as in managerial, technical and other sectors of the economy.

(14) The Special Committee takes note of the efforts of the local authorities to adopt appropriate measures aimed at alleviating the problem of unemployment. In this connection, the Committee notes that, during the period under review, job opportunities increased, making it possible for some nationals living abroad to return.

(15) The Special Committee welcomes the contribution of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund, as well as of the Pan-American Health Organization of the World Health Organization. The Committee reiterates its request to the administering Power, in the light of the related observations, conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations Visiting Mission, 1984, to Anguilla, 2/ to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies, the United Nations Development

Programme and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other regional and international bodies, in the development and strengthening of the economy of Anguilla.

(16) The Special Committee notes the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, and its interest in the activities of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, a subsidiary body of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. In this connection, the Committee reiterates the recommendation of the Visiting Mission that the administering Power should continue to make every effort to facilitate and encourage the participation of representatives of the Territory in regional and international organizations.

(17) The Special Committee, recalling that a United Nations mission visited the Territory in 1984, and bearing in mind that visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

40. On 2 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

7. Pitcairn

41. The Special Committee considered the question of Pitcairn at its 1331st meeting, on 1 August 1988.

42. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/936).

43. At the 1331st meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1652), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1331). At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1331).

Decision of the Special Committee

44. At its 1331st meeting, on 1 August 1988, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee and approved the draft consensus contained therein. The consensus reads as follows (see also para. 103, draft decision I):

> "The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which fully applies to the Territory. It further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. It urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual life-style that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it."

45. On 2 August, the text of the consensus was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

8. Cayman Islands

46. The Special Committee considered the question of the Cayman Islands at its 1331st meeting, on 1 August 1988.

47. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on the latest developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/941) and on foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/943).

48. At the 1331st meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1653), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1331). At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1331).

Decision of the Special Committee

49. At its 1331st meeting, on 1 August 1988, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 102, draft resolution IV):

> (1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.
>
> (2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Cayman Islands of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.
>
> (3) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Cayman Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.
>
> (4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration.

(5) The Special Committee, noting that expatriates still comprise a large proportion of the labour force in the Cayman Islands and that the territorial Government continues to implement its localization policy aimed at addressing this problem, calls upon the administering Power, in consultation with the Government of the Cayman Islands, to facilitate the expansion of the current localization programme to promote increased participation by the local population in the decision-making process in the affairs of the Territory.

(6) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. In this connection, the Committee recommends that priority should continue to be given to diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundation for sound social and economic development. Noting the steps taken by the territorial Government to promote agricultural production, the Committee calls on the administering Power to provide the necessary assistance in this field so as to solve the serious problem of the Territory's heavy dependence on imported foodstuffs.

(7) The Special Committee, noting reports of growing concern in the Territory over the sale of land to foreign investors, expresses its concern that property and land development continue to be controlled largely by foreign investors and urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take all effective measures to guarantee the right of the people of the Cayman Islands to own and dispose of their natural resources and to maintain control over the future development of those resources.

(8) The Special Committee notes with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug activities and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to combat the drug problem in all its aspects within the Territory.

(9) The Special Committee calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory. In this respect, the Committee notes with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to the development of the Territory.

(10) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

50. On 2 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

9. Montserrat

51. The Special Committee considered the question of Montserrat at its 1331st meeting, on 1 August 1988.

52. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/944 and Corr.1) and on foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/946).

53. At the 1331st meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1656), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1331). At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1331).

Decision of the Special Committee

54. At its 1331st meeting, on 1 August 1988, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 102, draft resolution V):

> (1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.
>
> (2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of Montserrat of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Territory.
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> (3) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Montserrat to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.
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> (4) The Special Committee takes note of the review undertaken in 1987 by the administering Power of its policy towards its six Caribbean Territories, including Montserrat. The Committee also takes note of the statement of the administering Power that, as a result of the conclusions of the review, it would not seek in any way to influence opinion in those Territories on the question of independence; it would not urge them to consider moving to independence, but remained ready to respond positively when it was the clearly and constitutionally expressed wish of the people.
>
> (5) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. The Committee reiterates its call upon the administering

Power to launch programmes, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to foster an awareness among the people of Montserrat of the possibilities available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence.

(6) The Special Committee takes note of the decision of the Heads of Authority of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States at its Eleventh Meeting held at Tortola, British Virgin Islands, to begin consultations on the question of a political union. In this connection, the Committee takes note of the statement by the Chief Minister of Montserrat that his Government favoured both independence and participation in a political union provided that the matter had been debated fully and a referendum held in the Territory on the question. The Committee further notes the decision of the Government of Montserrat to participate in an association with the Governments of Antigua and Barbuda and Saint Kitts and Nevis.

(7) The Special Committee notes that according to the Caribbean Development Bank, the economy of the Territory continued to grow by 5.1 per cent in 1986, mainly as a result of the recovery of the manufacturing sector and the continued expansion of tourism. The Committee also notes that although agriculture was adversely affected by drought and that deforestation continues to be a serious threat to the Territory, the Government was committed to the continued development of agriculture and generally towards broadening the economic base of the Territory.

(8) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of Montserrat and calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the Territory and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification in order to promote balanced growth and the economic and financial viability of the Territory.

(9) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the rights of the people of Montserrat to own and dispose of its natural resources, including its marine resources, and to establish and maintain control of the future development of those resources.

(10) The Special Committee notes that measures were taken by the territorial Government to upgrade the efficiency of their civil service and that training continued to be given high priority. The Committee reiterates its call upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to provide training to facilitate the employment of nationals in the civil service, particularly at senior levels. The Committee notes with satisfaction the establishment of the Commission to Promote the Integration of Women in National Development and, in this connection, calls upon the relevant United Nations bodies to offer every assistance to the Territory.

(11) The Special Committee notes the observation of the Caribbean Development Bank that immigration would exacerbate the shortage of human resources, and urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to provide incentives to assist nationals in finding better opportunities at home and to attract qualified nationals from abroad.

(12) The Special Committee emphasizes the importance of taking measures to broaden the educational programme and notes with satisfaction the policy of the Government to develop the Territory's human resources through the rationalization of the educational system. In this regard, the Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue to provide the necessary assistance to the Territory.

(13) The Special Committee welcomes the contribution to the development of the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund, as well as all specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat. In this regard, the Committee calls upon these and other international and regional organizations, as well as donor Governments, to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social development of the Territory.

(14) The Special Committee notes that since the administering Power withdrew the associate membership of Montserrat from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1983, the Territory has not been able to benefit fully from the activities of that agency. The Committee, noting the active interest of the Government of Montserrat in readmission of the Territory as an associate member of the agency and noting with concern that no action has been taken in this regard, once again reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take urgent steps to facilitate such readmission.

(15) The Special Committee recalls that United Nations missions visited the Territory in 1975 and 1982. Mindful that visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

55. On 2 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

10. Bermuda

56. The Special Committee considered the question of Bermuda at its 1331st meeting, on 1 August 1988.

57. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/942) and on foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/947) and military activities (A/AC.109/948).

58. At the 1331st meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1657), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1331). At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1331).

Decision of the Special Committee

59. At its 1331st meeting, on 1 August 1988, following a statement by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.1331), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1331). The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1331). The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 102, draft resolution VI):

> (1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.
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> (2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of Bermuda of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Territory.
>
> (3) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the obligation of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Bermuda to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Bermuda of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of that right.
>
> (4) The Special Committee notes that the issue of independence was the main topic of discussion during the period under review and takes note of the statement of the Governor of Bermuda reaffirming the position of the Government that there would be no move towards independence without the express wish and the support of the Bermudian people. The Special Committee further notes that the Government of Bermuda was having discussions with the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Canada to seek more information on the options available to the Territory, and that the results of these discussions will be made public in order to foster among Bermudians an awareness of the implications concerning independence.
>
> (5) The Special Committee notes that the Opposition parties expressed their concern over the fact that the Government was conducting discussions with foreign Governments on the future status of Bermuda without their participation and stated that any discussion relating to the future status of the Territory should involve the widest possible spectrum of political opinion in the Territory. The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to decide on their own future political status, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. In this connection, the Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to ensure that the people of Bermuda are fully informed of all the options available to them.

(6) The Special Committee reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

(7) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve Bermuda in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(8) The Special Committee once again urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take all effective measures to guarantee the right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of their natural resources, including the Territory's marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources with a view to creating conditions for a diversified, balanced and viable economy.

(9) The Special Committee welcomes the role being played in the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme, and urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance for the development needs of Bermuda.

(10) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the assistance necessary for increased employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels.

(11) The Special Committee notes with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug activities and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to combat the drug problem in all its aspects within the Territory.

(12) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee emphasizes once more the desirability of sending a visiting mission to the Territory and requests the administering Power to facilitate such a mission at the earliest possible opportunity.

60. On 2 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

11. Turks and Caicos Islands

61. The Special Committee considered the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands at its 1331st meeting, on 1 August 1988.

62. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/950) and on foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/952 and Corr.1).

63. At the 1331st meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1658), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1331). At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1331).

Decision of the Special Committee

64. At its 1331st meeting, on 1 August 1988, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 102, draft resolution VII):

> (1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.
>
> (2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.
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> (3) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.
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> (4) The Special Committee notes that the efforts of the administering Power to resolve the 1986 constitutional crisis in the Turks and Caicos Islands resulted in the drafting of a new Constitution and the subsequent holding of elections for a new Legislative Council.
>
> (5) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter of the United Nations to develop its dependent Territories economically and socially and, in this regard, urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Turks and Caicos Islands and, in this context, to intensify and expand its programme of assistance.
>
> (6) The Special Committee, emphasizing that greater attention should be paid to the diversification of the economy, which will benefit the people of the Territory, expresses its concern over the threatened depletion of the fisheries resources of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

(7) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the rights of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including its marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

(8) The Special Committee notes with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug activities and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to combat the drug problem in all its aspects within the Territory.

(9) The Special Committee urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the Turks and Caicos Islands. In this connection, the Committee notes the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the economic and social development of the Territory.

(10) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the necessary assistance for the local staffing of the civil service at all levels and for the training of qualified local personnel in the skills essential to the social and economic development of the Territory.

(11) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Territory should be given active consideration.

65. On 2 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

12. British Virgin Islands

66. The Special Committee considered the question of the British Virgin Islands at its 1331st meeting, on 1 August 1988.

67. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/940).

68. At the 1331st meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1659), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1331). At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1331).

Decision of the Special Committee

69. At its 1331st meeting, on 1 August 1988, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 102, draft resolution VIII):

> (1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.
>
> (2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the British Virgin Islands of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Territory.
>
> (3) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the British Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.
>
> (4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in this connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination.
>
> (5) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Committee notes that while growth was recorded in tourism, construction, transportation and communications, the contribution of agriculture to the Territory's gross domestic product continued to decline. The Committee reiterates its call upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to broaden the economic base of the Territory through diversification.
>
> (6) The Special Committee expresses its concern over the continued illegal operations of foreign fishing vessels within the Territory's waters and its offshore fishing banks. The Committee stresses that this uncontrolled exploitation could deplete current fish stocks and adversely affect future yields. In this connection, the Committee notes the efforts undertaken to deal with the problem through diplomatic channels, as well as by strengthening the Territory's surveillance and monitoring capabilities.

(7) The Special Committee notes with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and money-laundering activities and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to combat the drug problem in all its aspects within the Territory.

(8) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development.

(9) The Special Committee welcomes the contribution to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional organizations, including the Caribbean Development Bank, and urges those organizations to intensify their measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic development of the British Virgin Islands.

(10) The Special Committee notes the continued participation of the Territory in regional organizations, including the Caribbean Development Bank, and takes note of the decision of the Territory not to participate in the arrangements for a proposed political union among members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States. The Committee further notes the participation of the Territory in international organizations, including the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, sponsored by the World Bank, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and its subsidiary bodies, and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to continue to facilitate the further participation of the British Virgin Islands in those organizations and in other organizations of the United Nations system.

(11) The Special Committee notes that expatriates still account for a large share of the employed labour force and also notes the observation of the Caribbean Development Bank that there was a critical need for the training of nationals in technical, vocational, managerial and professional fields. The Committee takes note of the policy of the Government to improve the education and qualifications of the Territory's human resources and, in that connection, welcomes the Education Regulation, 1987, and the appointment of the Post-Secondary Education Focus Committee. The Special Committee reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate the adoption of a human resources training programme, in order to expand the participation of the local population in the decision-making process in all sectors and to fill managerial and technical positions with local persons.

(12) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing at first hand the situation prevailing in Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee reiterates the view that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands should be kept under review.

70. On 2 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

13. St. Helena

71. The Special Committee considered the question of St. Helena at its 1331st meeting, on 1 August 1988.

72. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/938).

73. At the 1331st meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1660), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1331). At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1331).

Decision of the Special Committee

74. At its 1331st meeting, on 1 August 1988, following statements by the representatives of Norway, Chile and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.1331), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 103, draft decision II):

> (1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.
>
> (2) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territory and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination.
>
> (3) The Special Committee expresses the view that the administering Power should continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community, including the unemployment situation, and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of fisheries development, forestry, handicrafts and agriculture. In this connection, the Committee, in view of the serious developments in South Africa, notes with concern the trade and transportation dependency of the Territory on South Africa.
>
> (4) The Special Committee reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the

international community might be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. In this connection, the Special Committee welcomes the contribution of the United Nations Development Programme and invites others, in particular United Nations specialized agencies, to contribute to the development of the Territory.

(5) The Special Committee notes with deep concern the continued presence of military facilities on the dependency of Ascension Island. In this regard the Committee, recalling all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, urges the administering Power to take all the necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against neighbouring States by the racist régime of South Africa.

(6) The Special Committee considers that the possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

75. On 2 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

14. Guam

76. The Special Committee considered the question of Guam at its 1330th and 1331st meetings, on 1 August 1988.

77. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/945 and Add.1 and 2), and on military activities (A/AC.109/949).

78. On the basis of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance of 18 April 1988 and following consultations by the Chairman of the Special Committee in that regard, the Committee, at the 1330th meeting, on 1 August, heard a petitioner, Mr. Ron Rivera, who spoke on behalf of the Organization of People for Indigenous Rights (A/AC.109/PV.1330). The representative of India made a statement in that connection (A/AC.109/PV.1330).

79. At the 1331st meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1655), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1331). At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1331).

Decision of the Special Committee

80. At the 1331st meeting, on 1 August 1988, following statements by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.1331), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations

contained therein, it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. The text of the conclusions and recommendations read as follows (see also para. 102, draft resolution IX):

> (1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.
>
> (2) The Special Committee reaffirms its conviction that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Guam.
>
> (3) Mindful of the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration, the Special Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Guam of the possibilities open to them with regard to their right to self-determination and calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the process of decolonization strictly in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of the Territory.
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> (4) The Special Committee takes note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that voters in Guam had approved a locally prepared draft Commonwealth Act in referendums held on 8 August and 7 November 1987 and that the draft had been subsequently introduced into the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate for consideration. According to the administering Power, if enacted, the legislation would confer upon Guam a full measure of internal self-government as well as the protection of certain additional provisions of the United States Constitution, notably the tenth and fourteenth amendments. In this regard, the Special Committee urges the administering Power to give full recognition to the status and rights of the Chamorro people as provided in the Commonwealth Act.
>
> (5) The Special Committee reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter. In this regard, the Special Committee recalls all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.
>
> (6) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(7) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of Guam. In this connection, the Committee, noting the statement by the representative of the administering Power, calls upon the administering Power to take further steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory with a view to reducing its economic dependence on the administering Power.

(8) The Special Committee, noting the potential for diversifying and developing the economy of Guam offered, for example, by commercial fishing and agriculture, reaffirms its call upon the administering Power to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at removing constraints to growth in these areas and to ensure their development to the fullest extent. The Committee notes the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the draft Commonwealth Act seeks to promote economic development by establishing a free trade zone between Guam and the United States of America.

(9) The Special Committee notes that one of the obstacles to economic growth, particularly agricultural development, stems from the fact that large tracts of land are held by the United States federal authorities (30 per cent for military and 1 per cent for non-military purposes). In this connection, the Special Committee calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the transfer of land held by the United States federal authorities to the people of the Territory and to take the necessary steps to protect their property rights.

(10) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the right of the people of Guam to the natural resources of their Territory, including its marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

(11) The Special Committee, taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that provisions of the draft Commonwealth Act would recognize the distinct cultural identity of the Chamorro people as the indigenous inhabitants of Guam, reaffirms the importance of continued efforts by the territorial Government, with the support of the administering Power, towards promoting and developing the Chamorro language and culture.

(12) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee reiterates the view that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

81. On 2 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

15. American Samoa

82. The Special Committee considered the question of American Samoa at its 1331st meeting, on 1 August 1988.

83. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/953).

84. At the 1331st meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1662), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1331). At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1331).

Decision of the Special Committee

85. At its 1331st meeting, on 1 August 1988, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations read as follows (see also para. 102, draft resolution X):

> (1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.
>
> (2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to American Samoa.
>
> (3) The Special Committee calls upon the administering Power to take all necessary steps, bearing in mind the rights, interests and wishes of the people of American Samoa as expressed freely in any act of self-determination, to expedite the process of decolonization of the Territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of American Samoa of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence.
>
> (4) The Special Committee reiterates its call upon the administering Power to consider favourably the expressed request of the Samoan people to be accorded the right to appoint the Chief Justice and other members of the Territory's judiciary.
>
> (5) The Special Committee, reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development of the Territory, calls upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts to strengthen and diversify the economy of American Samoa in order

to reduce its heavy economic and financial dependence on the United States of America and to create more employment opportunities for the people of the Territory.

(6) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and to dispose of those resources, including the Territory's marine resources, and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

(7) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue to promote close relations between the peoples of the Territory and the neighbouring island communities. It further urges the administering Power to continue to facilitate co-operation between the territorial Government and the regional institutions, as well as the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, in order to enhance the economic and social welfare of the people of American Samoa.

(8) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee once more emphasizes the desirability of sending a further visiting mission to American Samoa and requests the administering Power to facilitate such a mission.

86. On 2 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

16. United States Virgin Islands

87. The Special Committee considered the question of the United States Virgin Islands at its 1330th, 1331st and 1334th meetings, between 1 and 5 August 1988.

88. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on the latest developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/955) and on foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/956) and military activities (A/AC.109/954).

89. On the basis of the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance of 28 March 1988 and following consultations by the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee in that regard, the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, at its 572nd meeting, on 13 May (GA/COL/2633 and Corr.1), and the Special Committee, at its 1330th meeting, on 1 August, heard a petitioner, Mrs. Judith L. Bourne, Save Long Bay Coalition, Inc. (A/AC.109/PV.1330).

90. At the 1330th meeting, on 1 August, Mr. Carlyle Corbin, representative of the Governor of the United States Virgin Islands, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1330).

91. At the 1331st meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1661), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1331). At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1331).

92. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania suggested modifications to paragraph 7, subparagraph (9) of the conclusions and recommendations.

93. At the 1334th meeting, on 5 August, the Chairman of the Special Committee, on the basis of the consultations held, read out the following modifications to paragraph 7, subparagraphs (9) and (13) of the report:

(a) At the end of subparagraph (9), the following phrase was added:

"and requests the administering Power to take appropriate measures to address the concerns of the Save Long Bay Coalition, Inc.";

(b) In subparagraph (13), the words "to continue" were added after the words "administering Power".

Decision of the Special Committee

94. At its 1334th meeting, on 5 August 1988, following statements by the representatives of Norway, the United Republic of Tanzania, Ethiopia and the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1334), the Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories (A/AC.109/L.1661) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, as orally revised, it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. The Chairman made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1334). The text of the conclusions and recommendations, as orally revised, read as follows (see also para. 102, draft resolution XI):

> (1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.
>
> (2) The Special Committee reaffirms its conviction that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands.
>
> (3) The Special Committee takes note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the people of the Territory of the United States Virgin Islands, through their democratically elected legislature and executive, exercise responsibility for local government and control of their future, including the possibility of modifying their present relationship with the United States of America. In this regard, the Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to continue to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the United States Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).
>
> (4) The Special Committee takes note of the statement of the Governor that his administration was studying a number of functions currently under the jurisdiction of the administering Power, particularly customs and immigration,

which should be within the jurisdiction of the Territory. The Committee notes that the study would take into account the experiences of other Non-Self-Governing Territories in analysing the potential for increased autonomy in a number of functional areas.

(5) The Special Committee recalls the statement of the administering Power before the Fourth Committee on 23 October 1987, 3/ in which it reiterated that the Government of the United States was ready to respond to the wishes of the people of the United States Virgin Islands regarding their future whenever they decided to change their political status.

(6) The Special Committee welcomes the enactment of legislation, in March 1988, to establish a 15-member Commission on Status and Federal Relations and to hold a referendum in November 1989, on seven options, namely, statehood, independence, free association, incorporated territory, status quo, commonwealth and compact of federal relations. In this connection, the Committee calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate programmes of political education in the Territory to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination.

(7) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter of the United Nations to continue to promote the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands, and takes note of the measures taken by the territorial Government to reorganize the executive branch and to strengthen the finances of the Territory, as well as to promote its economic development. The Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to diversify the economy of the Territory, with a view to reducing its heavy economic dependence on the administering Power.

(8) The Special Committee takes note of the testimony of the Governor of the Territory before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and its Subcommittee on Insular and International Affairs regarding the transfer of ownership and control of Water Island to the Territory at the end of the current lease in 1992. The Special Committee notes that the Island, the fourth largest in the Territory, is currently under the ownership of the administering Power and is being leased to a United States development company. The Special Committee notes further the statement of the Governor at the Conference on Future Political Status of the United States Virgin Islands in February 1988 that it was necessary in the context of future political status to examine the question of control of the Territory's natural resources.

(9) The Special Committee also takes note of the concern expressed by representatives of the Save Long Bay Coalition Inc., regarding the activities of the West Indian Company Ltd., a Danish development company, in the reclamation and development of submerged land at Long Bay in the Charlotte Amalie Harbour and requests the administering Power to take appropriate measures to address the concerns of the Save Long Bay Coalition, Inc.

(10) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of the United States Virgin Islands, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to their natural resources,

including marine resources, by taking effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

(11) The Special Committee notes with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug activities and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to combat the drug problem in all its aspects within the Territory.

(12) The Special Committee notes the statement of the Governor that his Government was committed to promoting the Territory's participation in intergovernmental organizations, including the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and the Caribbean Community and Common Market, and that any future political status changes should include a role for the Territory in international affairs. The Committee notes also the importance of the continued participation of the Territory in regional and international organizations, and urges the administering Power to facilitate the participation of the Territory in forums at which the Territory will be the subject of discussion.

(13) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(14) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee emphasizes once more the desirability of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands and requests the administering Power to facilitate such a mission.

95. On 5 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

17. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

96. The Special Committee considered the question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, at its 1330th and 1331st meetings, on 1 August 1988.

97. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Trust Territory (A/AC.109/957).

98. On the basis of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance of 10 May and 6 June 1988 and following consultations in that regard by the Chairman of the Special Committee, the Sub-Committee on Small Territories heard statements by Mr. James Orak, as well as Miss Sara E. Rios, Center for Constitutional Rights, and Mr. J. A. Gonzáles-Gonzáles, at its 572nd meeting, on 13 May (GA/COL/2633 and Corr.1) and the Special Committee heard a statement by Mr. Glenn Alcalay, National Committee for Radiation Victims at its

1330th meeting, on 1 August (A/AC.109/PV.1330). At the 1330th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Norway, Chile and Fiji in that connection (A/AC.109/PV.1330).

99. At the 1331st meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1663), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1331). At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1331).

Decision of the Special Committee

100. At the 1331st meeting, on 1 August 1988, following statements by the representatives of Norway, Afghanistan, Chile, Fiji, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Czechoslovakia (A/AC.109/PV.1331), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. The representative the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1331). The text of the conclusions and recommendations read as follows (see also para. 102, draft resolution XII):

> (1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Committee reaffirms the importance of ensuring that the people of the Trust Territory fully and freely exercise their inalienable right and that the obligations of the Administering Authority are duly discharged under the Trusteeship Agreement 4/ and the Charter.
>
> (2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to the Trust Territory.
>
> (3) The Special Committee notes with regret the continued non-participation of the Administering Authority in the work of the Sub-Committee during its consideration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. In this regard, the Committee stresses the importance of multilateral efforts within the framework of the United Nations for the solution of the remaining problems of decolonization. It reiterates its appeal to the Administering Authority to reconsider its decision and to resume its participation in the work of the Special Committee.
>
> (4) The Special Committee notes the statements delivered by petitioners relating to the situation in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. In this connection, the Committee, mindful of the principles set forth in the Charter and the Declaration, reiterates the view that it is the obligation of the Administering Authority to create such conditions in the Trust Territory as will enable its people to exercise freely, and with full knowledge of all possible options and without any pressure or interference, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

(5) The Special Committee notes with regret that there is no co-operation between the Trusteeship Council and the Committee in relation to the Trust Territory despite the expressed readiness of the Committee to engage in such co-operation.

(6) The Special Committee recalls its previous appeals to the Administering Authority that the people of the Trust Territory should be given the fullest opportunity to inform and educate themselves about the various options open to them in the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and expresses the view that such programmes should be extended and reinforced. The Committee recognizes that it is ultimately for the people of the Trust Territory to decide their political destiny, and calls upon the Administering Authority not to fragment the Territory or take any action against the wishes of the people as expressed in any genuine act of self-determination or their rights in accordance with the Declaration.

(7) The Special Committee stresses the need to preserve the cultural identity and heritage of the Micronesian people and calls upon the Administering Authority to take all necessary steps towards that end.

(8) The Special Committee takes note of the intention of the Administering Authority to seek the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement and urges the Administering Authority to ensure that this is done in strict conformity with the Charter.

(9) The Special Committee takes note of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 5/ on the financing of trusteeship activities of the United Nations, which states that "no formal proposal to terminate the agreement has been submitted yet to the Security Council in accordance with Article 83 of the Charter of the United Nations". The Committee notes that, as indicated in the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, 6/ communications and reports on the Trust Territory were among the matters brought to the attention of the Security Council but not discussed in the Council during the period covered by the report.

(10) The Special Committee notes the disputes which have arisen between the local authorities of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Administering Authority in relation to the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America, 7/ as well as the rejection in April 1988 by the Palau Supreme Court of the results of the referendum held in Palau on 4 August 1987, by which the Palau Constitution was amended to enable the passage of the Compact of Free Association by a simple majority. The Committee reiterates its call upon the Administering Authority in that connection to take all necessary steps to ensure the full enjoyment by the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands as a whole of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter and the Declaration.

(11) The Special Committee, recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Trust Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the

implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the Administering Authority to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

(12) The Special Committee urges the Administering Authority to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Trust Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(13) The Special Committee notes the concern expressed by the people of the Trust Territory about the presence of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons in areas under their territorial jurisdiction. In this regard, the Committee welcomes the interest of the Trust Territory in the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Pacific.

(14) The Special Committee, noting the increasing devolution of power to the people of the Trust Territory, welcomes this development and urges the Administering Authority to continue this process in accordance with the Charter and the Declaration.

(15) The Special Committee, noting that the Trust Territory is still, to a large extent, economically and financially dependent on the Administering Authority, is of the view that the Administering Authority should take all necessary measures to enable the people of the Trust Territory to achieve economic independence. In this regard, the Committee recalls the obligation of the Administering Authority relating to the economic development of the Trust Territory.

(16) The Special Committee, noting that the problem of unpaid war claims continues to be a matter of concern to the people of the Trust Territory, urges the Administering Authority to accelerate the resolution of this pending issue.

(17) The Special Committee urges the Administering Authority, in co-operation with the local authorities of the Trust Territory, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to their natural resources, including marine resources, by taking effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development.

(18) The Special Committee stresses the need for improved social services, particularly health care in the Trust Territory, and underscores the obligation of the Administering Authority to continue promoting that sector. It further emphasizes the importance of encouraging greater participation in the field of health care by qualified indigenous people. It notes with satisfaction the continued co-operation in the health field between the Trust Territory and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Population Fund.

(19) The Special Committee welcomes the development of closer relations between the local authorities of the Trust Territory and the various regional and international agencies, in particular the specialized agencies of the United Nations system. The Committee urges that priority should continue to be given to the promotion of closer contacts with countries of the region in all fields.

(20) The Special Committee notes that under Article 83 of the Charter, the Security Council exercises all functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, and in this regard is confident that special attention will be given by the Security Council to the full implementation of all provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement and the Charter.

(21) The Special Committee takes note of the fact that the Trusteeship Council, at its fifty-fifth session, noted with satisfaction the assurances given by the Administering Authority that it would continue to fulfil its responsibilities under the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement. 8/ The Committee reiterates its call upon the Administering Authority in that connection to discharge those responsibilities in strict conformity with the provisions of the Charter, particularly Article 83, and the Declaration.

101. On 2 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations for the attention of his Government and on 22 August to the President of the Security Council 9/ and the President of the Trusteeship Council for the attention of the members of the respective organs. 10/

C. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

102. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1329th and 1331st meetings, on 2 February and 1 August 1988, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Question of New Caledonia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of New Caledonia,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia, 11/

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Noting with satisfaction the dialogue initiated under the auspices of the French authorities on the status of the Territory,

Noting further that the French authorities were taking positive measures to promote political, economic and social development in New Caledonia to provide a framework for the peaceful progress of the Territory to self-determination,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia; 11/

2. Urges all the parties involved, in the interest of all the people of New Caledonia, to continue their dialogue and to refrain from acts of violence;

3. Invites all the parties involved to continue promoting a framework for the peaceful progress of the Territory to self-determination;

4. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Question of Tokelau

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Tokelau,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 12/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Tokelau, in particular General Assembly resolution 42/84 of 4 December 1987,

Having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand, the administering Power, 13/

Noting the continuing devolution of power to the local authority, the General *Fono* (Council), and mindful that the cultural heritage and traditions of the people of Tokelau should be taken fully into account in the evolution of Tokelau's political institutions,

Noting with satisfaction the continued progress in the preparation of a legal code to conform with the traditional laws and cultural values of Tokelau and noting the express wish that the General *Fono* share additional responsibility in the process of law-making,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and noting the measures being taken by the Government of New Zealand in that regard,

Noting the decision of the General *Fono* to include Tokelau in a fisheries treaty between countries in the region and stressing the importance of safeguarding the right of the people of Tokelau to the full enjoyment of their marine resources,

Taking note of the strong opposition expressed by the people of Tokelau to nuclear testing in the Pacific region and their concern that those tests constitute a grave threat to the natural resources of the Territory and its social and economic development,

Noting with appreciation the assistance extended to Tokelau by the administering Power, other States Members of the United Nations and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular by the United Nations Development Programme, for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the islands following the natural disasters in 1987,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976, 1981 and 1986 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Tokelau; 11/

2. _Reaffirms_ the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. _Reiterates the view_ that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Tokelau;

4. _Urges_ the Government of New Zealand, the administering Power, to continue to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau, in carrying out the Territory's political and economic development, in order to preserve their social, cultural and traditional heritage;

5. _Calls upon_ the administering Power, in consultation with the General _Fono_ (Council) of Tokelau, to continue to expand its development assistance to Tokelau;

6. _Urges_ the administering Power, other Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to extend to Tokelau the maximum assistance possible for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the islands in order to overcome the losses incurred in natural disasters in 1987;

7. _Invites_ the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional institutions, to extend or continue to extend all possible assistance to Tokelau, in consultation with the administering Power and the people of Tokelau;

8. _Requests_ the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Question of Anguilla

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Anguilla,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 14/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Anguilla, including in particular General Assembly resolution 42/80 of 4 December 1987,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory, *Having heard* the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, relating to Anguilla, 15/

Taking note of the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 16/

Noting the impending consideration by the Territory's House of Assembly and by the Government of the United Kingdom of the recommendations of the Constitutional Review Committee and noting the priority accorded by the territorial Government to the revision of the laws of Anguilla,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and noting the continued growth of the Territory's economy due largely to the expansion in the tourism and construction industries,

Expressing its concern at the continued illegal operation of foreign fishing vessels within the territorial waters of Anguilla and welcoming the measures taken by the territorial Government to protect and conserve marine resources,

Stressing the importance of an efficient and effective civil service and noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government aimed at alleviating the problem of unemployment and providing increased job opportunities,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the contribution to the development of the Territory by specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme,

Noting that in 1987 Anguilla became a member of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank and that it continued to participate and maintain an active interest in the related activities of other regional organizations,

Recalling the dispatch in 1984 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Anguilla; 11/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Anguilla;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in Anguilla as will enable its people to exercise freely and without interference, from a well-informed standpoint as to the available options, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Anguilla themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take measures with a view to strengthening and diversifying the Territory's economy;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary to increase employment of the local population in the civil service and other sectors of the economy;

8. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. Reiterates its request to the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional bodies, in the development and strengthening of the economy of Anguilla;

11. Reiterates its request to the administering Power to continue to make every effort to facilitate and encourage the participation of the Territory in regional and international organizations;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time and in consultation with the

administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Question of the Cayman Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Cayman Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 14/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Cayman Islands, in particular General Assembly resolution 42/85 of 4 December 1987,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, relating to the Cayman Islands, 15/

Taking note of the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 16/

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government to promote agricultural production with a view to reducing the Territory's dependence on imported provisions,

Expressing its concern that property and land continue to be owned and developed largely by investors from abroad,

Noting that a large proportion of the labour force of the Territory consists of expatriates,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions, to the development of the Territory, Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Cayman Islands; 11/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Cayman Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Cayman Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Calls upon the administering Power, in consultation with the Government of the Cayman Islands, to facilitate and promote increased participation by the local population in the decision-making process in the affairs of the Territory;

7. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy;

8. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional institutions, to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Question of Montserrat

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Montserrat,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, [14]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Montserrat, including in particular General Assembly resolution 42/81 of 4 December 1987,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, relating to Montserrat, [15]

Taking note of the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, [16]

Taking note of the agreement in principle by the Heads of Authority of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States at its eleventh meeting held at Tortola, British Virgin Islands on 26 and 27 May 1987, for the establishment, subject to approval through a referendum of the peoples of the countries concerned, of a political union among its members and the stated position of the Government of Montserrat in favour of independence and of participation in such a political union, [17]

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability, Noting the continued growth of the Territory's economy in 1986 and the commitment of the Government of Montserrat to the strengthening and diversification of the Territory's economy,

Noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government to improve the efficiency of the civil service, the priority it places on cadre training and the strengthening of the educational system and its efforts to promote the integration of women in all phases of national development and drawing attention to the need to associate the Territory in the related work of the United Nations bodies concerned in that regard,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund,

Noting with concern the continued dissociation of the Territory from the related activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization since the withdrawal by the administering Power of the associate membership of Montserrat from that organisation in 1983 and aware of the active interest of the Government of Montserrat in the readmission of the Territory as an associate member of the agency,

Recalling the dispatch in 1975 and 1982 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Montserrat; 11/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Montserrat;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Montserrat to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant

provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to launch programmes, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to foster an awareness among the people of Montserrat of the possibilities available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of Montserrat and calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the Territory and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary for the employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels;

9. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to overcome shortages in human resources by providing appropriate incentives to assist nationals in finding better opportunities at home and to attract qualified nationals from abroad;

10. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional organizations, to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social life of the Territory;

11. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take urgent steps to facilitate the readmission of Montserrat as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Question of Bermuda

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Bermuda, *Having examined* the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 18/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Bermuda, in particular General Assembly resolution 42/86 of 4 December 1987,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, relating to Bermuda, 15/

Taking note of the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 16/

Noting the active discussions in the Territory, both within and outside the territorial Government, on the future status of Bermuda, 19/

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting with appreciation the assistance extended to the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Bermuda; 11/

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Bermuda;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Bermuda to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Bermuda of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of that right;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to determine their own future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration;

6. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

7. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve Bermuda in any offensive acts or interference directed against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

8. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide assistance for increased employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels;

10. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

11. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance for the development needs of Bermuda;

12. Emphasizes the desirability of sending a visiting mission to the Territory and requests the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission at the earliest possible opportunity;

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

Question of the Turks and Caicos Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 14/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 42/83 of 4 December 1987,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands, 15/

Taking note of the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 16/

Noting the elections for the Legislative Council, held in March 1988 under the new territorial Constitution,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Turks and Caicos Islands and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability and develop a wider economic base for the Territory,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1980 of two United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of

Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands; 11/

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Turks and Caicos Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter of the United Nations to develop its dependent Territories economically and socially and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands, to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and, in particular, to accelerate the diversification of the economy;

6. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the necessary asssistance for the localization of the civil service at all levels and for the training of local personnel;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

9. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional institutions concerned, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the Turks and Caicos Islands;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

Question of the British Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the British Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 12/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the British Virgin Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 42/82 of 4 December 1987,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, relating to the British Virgin Islands, 15/

Taking note of the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 16/

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and noting the decline in the Territory's economic activities, with the exception of tourism,

Noting with concern the continued illegal operations of foreign fishing vessels within the territorial waters and noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government in that regard,

Noting the critical need for the cadre training of nationals in all fields and noting with satisfaction the measures being taken by the territorial Government in that connection,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, as well as by regional organizations, *Noting* the continued participation of the Territory in regional and other international organizations,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the British Virgin Islands; 11/

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the British Virgin Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the British Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. *Calls upon* the adminstering Power to continue, in co-operation with the Government of the British Virgin Islands, to take measures with a view to strengthening and diversifying the Territory's economy;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take further measures in the cadre training of nationals so as to facilitate their wider participation in the decision-making process in all sectors;

9. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power to continue to facilitate the participation of the British Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations and in other organizations of the United Nations system;

11. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional organizations concerned, to intensify measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic development of the Territory;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IX

Question of Guam

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Guam,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Commitee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 20/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Guam, in particular General Assembly resolution 42/87 of 4 December 1987,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power, relating to Guam, 21/

Taking note of the approval, in referendums held in Guam in 1987, of a draft Commonwealth Act, which, upon its enactment by the United States Congress, would confer upon Guam a full measure of internal self-government,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the draft Commonwealth Act seeks to promote economic development by establishing a free trade zone between Guam and the United States of America, *Taking note* of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the cultural identity of the Chamorro people, the indigenous inhabitants of Guam, would be recognized under the draft Commonwealth Act,

Recalling the dispatch in 1979 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and reiterating that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Guam; 11/

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reaffirms its conviction* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Guam;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Guam of the possibilities open to them with regard to their right to self-determination and calls upon the United States of America, as the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the process of decolonization strictly in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of the Territory;

5. *Reaffirms its strong conviction* that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

6. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

7. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of Guam and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to take further steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory and, in particular, in the development of agriculture and fisheries;

8. Reiterates that one of the obstacles to economic growth in Guam is the holding of large tracts of land by the United States federal authorities, and calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the transfer of land to the people of the Territory and to take the necessary steps to safeguard their property rights;

9. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Guam to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

10. Reaffirms the importance of continued efforts by the territorial Government, with the support of the administering Power, towards promoting the Chamorro language and culture and urges the administering Power to give full recognition to the status and rights of the Chamorro people as provided for in the draft Commonwealth Act;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION X

Question of American Samoa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 12/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to American Samoa, in particular General Assembly resolution 42/88 of 4 December 1987,

Conscious of the need to promote progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration in respect of American Samoa,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power, relating to American Samoa, 21/

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Recalling the dispatch in 1981 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory, *Mindful* that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and emphasizing the desirability of sending at an appropriate time, a further visiting mission to American Samoa,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to American Samoa; 11/

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to American Samoa;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to take all necessary steps, bearing in mind the rights, interests and wishes of the people of American Samoa as expressed freely in any act of self-determination, to expedite the process of decolonization of the Territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of American Samoa of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

5. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of American Samoa and calls upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory;

6. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

7. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to foster close relations between the Territory and other island communities in the region and promote co-operation between the territorial Government and regional institutions, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

8. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, taking into account, in particular, the wishes of the people of the Territory, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XI

Question of the United States Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 18/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the United States Virgin Islands, in particular General Assembly resolution 42/89 of 4 December 1987,

Conscious of the need to promote progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration in respect of the United States Virgin Islands,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power, relating to the United States Virgin Islands, 21/

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the adminstering Power that the people of the Territory of the United States Virgin Islands, through their democratically elected legislature and executive, exercise responsibility for local government and control of their future, including the possibility of modifying their present relationship with the United States of America and that the Government of the United States stands ready to respond to their wishes whenever they so decide in that regard, 22/

Noting a review being made by the Government of the United States Virgin Islands on the possibility of further devolution of power thereto, taking due account of the related experience of other Non-Self-Governing Territories, 23/

Welcoming the enactment of legislation, in March 1988, providing for a referendum, to be held in November 1989, on options available for the Territory's future status, namely, statehood, independence, free association, incorporated territory, status quo, commonwealth and compact of federal relations,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government with a view to strengthening the Territory's financial viability and facilitating its economic development,

Taking note of the stated position of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands on the disposition of Water Island, 24/ as well as the need to exercise control over the Territory's own resources, 25/

Noting the concern expressed by a petitioner at the reclamation and development of submerged land at Long Bay in the Charlotte Amalie Harbour, which should be addressed by the administering Power,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the active interest of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands in participating in the related work of the international and regional organizations concerned,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibiity of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the United States Virgin Islands; 11/

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to continue to create such conditions in the United States Virgin Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with resolution 1514 (XV);

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the United States Virgin Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate programmes of political education in the Territory to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to continue to promote the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands and urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take measures with a view to strengthening and diversifying the Territory's economy;

7. _Urges_ the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. _Calls upon_ the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

9. _Urges_ the administering Power to facilitate the participation of the United States Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations;

10. _Urges_ the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

11. _Requests_ the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XII

Question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 11/

Mindful of the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Affirming the importance of ensuring that the people of the Trust Territory fully and freely exercise their inalienable right and that the obligations of the Administering Authority are duly discharged under the Trusteeship Agreement 4/ and the Charter,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Taking note of the Trusteeship Agreement concluded between the Administering Authority and the Security Council with regard to the Trust Territory, 4/

Noting that the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 5/ on the financing of trusteeship activities states that "no formal proposal to terminate the Agreement has been submitted to the Security Council in accordance with Article 83 of the Charter of the United Nations" and noting that communications and reports on the Trust Territory were among the matters brought to the attention of the Security Council 6/ but were not discussed in the Council during the period covered by the report,

Mindful that, under Article 83 of the Charter, the Security Council shall exercise all functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the Trusteeship Agreements and of their alteration or amendment,

Confident that special attention will be given by the Security Council to the full implementation of all provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement,

Noting with regret that there is no co-operation between the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee in relation to the Territory, despite the expressed readiness of the Committee to engage in such co-operation,

Noting the disputes between the local authorities of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Administering Authority in relation to the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America 7/ and noting also the rejection in April 1988 by the Palau Supreme Court of the results of the referendum held in Palau on 4 August 1987,

Noting with regret the continued non-participation of the Administering Authority in the related work of the Special Committee and stressing the importance of multilateral efforts within the framework of the United Nations for the solution of the remaining problems of decolonization,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) and all other United Nations resolutions relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Noting that, to a large extent, the Trust Territory continues to depend upon the Administering Authority economically and financially and recalling the obligation of the Administering Authority relating to the economic and social development of the Trust Territory,

Noting that the problem of unpaid war claims continues to be a matter of concern to the people of the Trust Territory,

Noting with satisfaction the continued co-operation in the health field between the Trust Territory and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, including in particular the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Population Fund,

Noting the concern expressed by the people of the Trust Teritory at the presence of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons in areas under their territorial jurisdiction,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; 11/

2. Affirms the inalienable right of the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Expresses the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to the Trust Territory;

4. Expresses the view that it is the obligation of the Administering Authority to create such conditions in the Trust Territory as will enable its people to exercise freely, with full knowledge of all possible options and without any pressure or interference, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

5. Calls upon the Administering Authority to take all necessary steps to ensure the full enjoyment by the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands as a whole of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter, the Trusteeship Agreement and the Declaration;

6. Recognizes that it is ultimately for the people of the Trust Territory to decide their political destiny and calls upon the Administering Authority not to fragment the Territory or take any action against the wishes of the people as expressed in any genuine act of self-determination, or against their rights as set out in the Declaration;

7. Recalls the appeals addressed to the Administering Authority by the Special Committee that the people of the Trust Territory should be given the fullest opportunity to inform and educate themselves about the various options open to them in the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and expresses the view that such programmes should be extended and reinforced;

8. Welcomes the increasing devolution of power to the people of the Trust Territory and urges the Administering Authority to continue that process in accordance with the Charter and the Declaration;

9. Takes note of the intention of the Administering Authority to seek the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement and urges the Administering Authority to ensure that such action should be taken in strict conformity with the Charter;

10. Takes note of the fact that the Trusteeship Council, at its fifty-fifth session, noted with satisfaction the assurances given by the Administering Authority that it would continue to fulfil its responsibilities under the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement and calls upon the Administering Authority in that connection to discharge those responsibilities in strict conformity with the provisions of the Charter, particularly Article 83, and the Declaration;

11. Affirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Trust Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the Administering Authority to ensure that the existence of such bases and

installations does not hinder the population of the Trust Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

12. Urges the Administering Authority to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Trust Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

13. Expresses the view that the Administering Authority should take all necessary measures to reduce the Trust Territory's economic dependence on the Administering Authority and to facilitate the attainment of economic independence;

14. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

15. Stresses the need to preserve the cultural identity and heritage of the Micronesian people and calls upon the Administering Authority to take all necessary steps towards that end;

16. Takes note of the interest of the people of the Trust Territory in the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Pacific;

17. Urges the Administering Authority to accelerate the resolution of unpaid war claims;

18. Welcomes the development of closer relations between the local authorities of the Trust Territory and the various international and regional agencies, in particular those of the United Nations system, and urges that priority should continue to be given to the promotion of closer contacts with countries of the region in all fields;

19. Appeals to the Administering Authority to resume its participation in the related work of the Special Committee;

20. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

103. The Special Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decisions:

DRAFT DECISION I

Question of Pitcairn

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 11/reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which fully applies to the Territory. The Assembly further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Assembly urges the administering Power to continue to respect the life-style that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

DRAFT DECISION II

Question of St. Helena

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 12/ reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Assembly urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination. The Assembly expresses the view that the administering Power should continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community and to encourage local initiative and enterprise. The Assembly, in view of the serious developments in South Africa, notes with concern the trade and transportation dependency of the Territory on South Africa. The Assembly reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly, in that connection, welcomes the assistance rendered by the United Nations Development Programme and invites other organizations of the United Nations system to assist in the development of the Territory. The Assembly notes with deep concern the continued presence of military facilities on the dependency of Ascension Island and, in that regard, recalls all the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Assembly urges the administering Power to take all the necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against neighbouring States by the racist régime of South Africa. The Assembly considers that the possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review, and requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of St. Helena at its next session, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

Notes

1/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/41/23), chap. I, paras. 76 and 77.

2/ A/AC.109/799, paras. 172-193.

3/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Fourth Committee*, 20th meeting, paras. 35-43.

4/ *Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1957.VI.A.1).

5/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/42/6/Rev.1), part III, sect. 3, A.1, para. 3.3.

6/ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 2* (A/42/2).

7/ For the text of the Covenant, see *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Forty-second Session, Sessional Fascicle*, annexes, document T/1759.

8/ *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Special Supplement No. 1* (S/20168), part II.

9/ S/20146.

10/ T/1927.

11/ The present chapter.

12/ Chapter III of the present report and the present chapter.

13/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fourth Committee*, 8th meeting, and corrigendum.

14/ Chapters III and IV of the present report and the present chapter.

15/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fourth Committee*, 13th meeting, and corrigendum.

16/ A/AC.109/944 and Corr.1, para. 17.

17/ *Ibid.*, paras. 14, 15 and 21.

18/ Chapters III, IV and V of the present report and the present chapter.

19/ A/AC.109/942, paras. 14-16.

Notes (continued)

20/ Chapters III and V of the present report and the present chapter.

21/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fourth Committee*, 11th meeting, and corrigendum.

22/ A/AC.109/955, para. 43.

23/ *Ibid*., para. 27.

24/ *Ibid*., paras. 53-55.

25/ *Ibid*., para. 33.

CHAPTER X*

FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1329th meeting, on 2 February 1988, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1647), the Special Committee decided, *inter alia*, to take up the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) as a separate item and to consider it at its plenary meetings.

2. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1330th, 1331st and 1339th meetings, on 1 and 11 August 1988.

3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 42/71 of 4 December 1987 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 42/19 of 17 November 1987 concerning the Territory. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as Assembly resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985, relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Committee also took into account the documents adopted by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. 1/

4. Having regard to developments relating to the Territory (see A/AC.109/962, annex), the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee issued a press statement and addressed the Security Council at its 2800th meeting, on 17 March 1988. 2/

5. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/962).

6. At its 1330th meeting, on 1 August, the Committee granted requests for hearing to Mr. L. G. Blake and Mr. R. M. Lee, Legislative Council of the Falkland Islands, Mrs. Jennie Herrera and Mr. Alexander Jacob Betts. At the 1339th meeting, on 11 August, following a statement by the representative of Cuba, statements were made by Messrs. Blake, Lee and Betts (see A/AC.109/PV.1339). Mrs. Herrera, who did not appear before the Committee, submitted a written statement, the text of which was made available to the members.

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* Previously issued as A/43/23 (Part VII).

7. At the 1331st meeting, on 1 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item sponsored by Chile, Cuba and Venezuela (A/AC.109/L.1675).

8. At the 1339th meeting, on 11 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegation of Argentina had expressed the wish to participate in the Committee's consideration of the item. The Committee decided to accede to the request.

9. At the same meeting, the representative of Venezuela introduced draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1675 referred to in paragraph 7 (see A/AC.109/PV.1339).

10. At the same meeting, the representative of Argentina made a statement (see A/AC.109/PV.1339).

11. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1675) by 20 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (see para. 14) (see A/AC.109/PV.1339).

12. On 12 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/972) was transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Argentina to the United Nations for the attention of their Governments.

13. The delegation of the United Kingdom, the administering Power concerned, did not participate in the Special Committee's consideration of the item. 3/

B. Decision of the Special Committee

14. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/972) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1339th meeting, on 11 August 1988, to which reference is made in paragraph 11, is reproduced below:

> The Special Committee,
>
> Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),
>
> Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,
>
> Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986 and 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and its resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 20 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986 and A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,
>
> Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. *Reiterates* that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

2. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the fact that the Government of the Argentine Republic has reiterated its intention to comply with the General Assembly resolutions referring to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

3. *Regrets* that, in spite of such circumstance and of the widespread international support for a global negotiation between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that includes all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;

4. *Urges* the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40 and 42/19;

5. *Reiterates its firm support* for the renewed mission of good offices undertaken by the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

6. *Decides* to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to any directives that the General Assembly may issue in that regard at its forty-third session.

Notes

1/ A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1, annex I; A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I; and A/43/226-S/19649, annex I.

2/ Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, 2800th meeting.

3/ See also Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23), chap. I, paras. 76 and 77.

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